THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 70 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... $15 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year (52 issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1870. NO. 153.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Corporations and Personal Rights.

Bill to Place Corporations on Same Footing as Citizens—The Cuban Question—Railroads in Indian Territory—Joint Indian Committee Project—The Military Bill—The Cadetship Investigation—The Fifteenth Amendment Proclamation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1870.

Corporation Rights.

The House Judiciary Committee have given considerable attention of late to the proposition for reporting a bill placing corporations upon the same footing as citizens, virtually declaring them to be persons, and that under the Constitution corporate bodies of any State shall be entitled to the rights of citizens in the various States. A bill to meet these questions of general rights of these associations has been agreed upon by the Committee and will be reported at an early day.

Cuba.

A report has been sent over the country that the House Committee of Foreign Affairs had agreed to report in favor of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. The Committee has not taken any formal action upon the question, though several of its members are in favor of such a step. Cuban patriots are here in force from New York, and with the holders of bonds are very active in pressing upon Senators and Representatives their ideas of what the national honor requires. There is no change in the policy of the administration in the matter.

Railroad Affairs.

The House Railroad Committee to-day heard arguments for and against the project of consolidating several Kansas roads, and extending them to Indian Territory. A large number of eastern capitalists are interested, and the corporation is represented here by influential agents. There is a more numerous railroad lobby in the city at present than ever before. The discussion of the air-line road to New York has added largely to the forces.

Joint Indian Committee.

A proposition for a Joint Committee on Indian Affairs came up in the Senate, and was virtually killed on the first vote by a motion of Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, to postpone indefinitely. Had any debate taken place, the measure would have been strongly opposed by several of the best men in the Senate. It was regarded by them as increasing the facilities of the Indian ring. The Vice President subsequently corrected the vote, as it proved a tie, and voted against postponement. This will bring it up for a vote on Monday.

The Military Bill.

The prospect for passing the chief features of the military bill in the Senate seem to be good. An amendment to the eleventh section, prohibiting officers from serving in any civil office, may be amended, as suggested by Mr. Mungen, so as to refer only to the active list, the object being not to prevent disabled officers, on the retired list, from accepting civil offices.

The Cadetship Business.

The Military Committee have taken evidence showing that an outside party, named Stanberry, took twelve hundred dollars from the parents of a cadet nominated by James Brooks, of New York. There is no evidence connecting Mr. Brooks with the transaction, nor does any one believe he was in any way involved.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The draft of the proclamation of the Fifteenth Amendment was prepared and signed by the President to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1870.

OUR CENTENNIAL.

In the national House of Representatives Wednesday, Hon. D.S. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to provide for the proper celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, to take place at Philadelphia in the year 1876. The bill was referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and provides for the creation of a commission, to consist of not more than three delegates from each State, whose duty it shall be to prepare a plan for holding a great international exhibition, in conference with the authorities of the city of Philadelphia, and to select a suitable site for the erection of the necessary buildings within the corporate limits of the said city. The Commissioners are to be appointed within one year after the passage of this act by the President or the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and in addition to these, three Assistant Commissioners for each State are to be appointed, who shall assume the place and perform the duties of the original Commissioners when they shall be unable from any cause to attend the meetings of the commission. The commission is to report to Congress at its next session a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; a suitable data for opening and for closing; a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening or dedicating the exhibition; a plan for the proper buildings; a plan for conducting the finances and guaranteeing the expenses that may be incurred; the requisite international house regulations for the introduction into this country of articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition, and all other necessary details. The Commissioners are not to receive any compensation, and their traveling expenses are not to exceed the mileage of members of Congress, and the Commissioners are not authorized to incur any expense, except for a competent clerk, unless authorized by Congress to do so. Whenever the President of the United States shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the exclusive control by the United States of the proposed exhibition, the President is to make, by the Department of State, a proclamation of the same, and set forth the area in which the exhibition will take place, and the city in which it is to be held, and he is to communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same for publication in their respective countries.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate: Thomas M. Monroe, of Mississippi, United States Consul at Rio Grande, Brazil; John L. Stevens, of Maine, Minister Resident to Uruguay; Charles Hale, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Idaho; Gerhard Schmidtsburg, Postmaster at Nevada City, Colorado.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, at a meeting to-day, talked about funding the public debt, and of the general question of currency, but did not agree upon the form of the bill to meet the instructions of the House to report a bill increasing the currency $10,000,000. The committee are divided between greenbacks and national bank notes. The probability is each side will report a bill, leaving the House to take its choice.

THE YERGER CASE.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Mr. Phillips stated that the counsel for Yerger having received instructions from that State authorities turned over the prisoner to the civil authorities of the State of Mississippi, object of petition was fulfilled, and therefore moved it be dismissed.

A WORLD-RENOWNED ASSASSIN.

Terrence Caughly, who yesterday threatened President Grant with assassination, using abusive language while the latter was walking on Pennsylvania avenue with his son, was to-day pronounced insane by the Police Surgeon, and sent to the Government Insane Asylum. This man has repeatedly been refused admission to the Executive Mansion, on account of his singular conduct.

THE SAN DOMINGO BUSINESS.

The Committee on Foreign Relations held a special meeting to-day, to consider the San Domingo treaty. General discussion upon the provisions and the circumstances under which it was negotiated. Further facts were communicated to the Committee, and evidence in addition to come to an early conclusion, but will take full time to thoroughly investigate the subject.

THE FUNDING BILL AS PASSED.

The funding bill as it passed the Senate provides for the issue of four hundred millions of coupons or registered ten-forty year bonds, bearing five per cent. interest, coin interest, to be issued in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than par value for coin, or in exchange for 5-20 bonds at equal aggregate par value; also for four hundred millions of 15-40 year bonds bearing four and a half per cent. coin interest for similar disposal at not less than par value for coin or redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate of interest; also for the issue of four hundred millions of twenty-forty year bonds bearing four per cent. coin interest for similar disposal at not less than par value for coin or redemption of outstanding bonds. A further issue of the last named bonds is authorized at the discretion of the secretary of the Treasury, provided the aggregate debt of the United States is not thereby increased. All these bonds are to be entirely exempt from taxation. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint agents in the United States for negotiation of the bonds, and a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent. is appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing and disposing of the same. One hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually of the duties on imported goods are applied to the payment of interest and redemption of the principal of the public debt, and United States bonds now held as a sinking fund in the Treasury, as well as those hereafter purchased, shall be cancelled and destroyed on and after the 1st of October next. Registered bonds of any denomination not less than one thousand dollars issued under the provision of this act are to be deposited with the Treasurer as security for the circulation of national banks. The circulation of those banks which do not comply with this provision within a year from the passage of this act is forfeited, provided the banks shall be allowed, on giving thirty days notice to the Comptroller of the Currency, to deposit legal tender notes with the Treasurer to the amount of their outstanding circulation, and take up the bonds pledged for its redemption; provided further, that not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank as such security shall be of either of the classes of bonds hereby authorized, on which the maximum rate of interest is fixed by law for a less sum than five per cent. per annum. The amount of circulating notes received by any bank shall not exceed eighty per centum of the par value of bonds deposited. The last section authorizes banks to be organized and do business or depositing $50,000 in United States notes with the Comptroller of the Currency in exchange for four per cent. bonds, and receive circulating notes the same as other banks without respect to limitation of the aggregate circulation of the national currency; provided, however, that as circulating notes are issued under this section, an equal amount of United States notes shall be cancelled and destroyed.

In the Wet Unpleasant Weather

Of early spring, C. F. Gallon's Cough Balsam should be in every house. TTSs

CONGRESS.

Funding Bill Passed by the Senate.

Tariff Bill Debated in the House—Long Debate on the Deficiency Bill—Speeches by Dawes, Beck and Others.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. REVELS presented a communication from colored Senators and members of the Georgia Legislature protesting against the adoption of Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill, which, they say, would deliver the loyal colored people, bound hand and foot, into the hands of their enemies.

The funding bill was taken up. Mr. WILSON submitted and advocated an amendment to allow the issue of 10-40 five per cent. bonds, exchangeable for 6-20s at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

An amendment by Mr. SHERMAN to the second section, to extend the time in which the four and a half per cent. bonds shall be paid from thirty to forty years, was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON'S amendment was then rejected.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment to the third section to be said proposed the retirement of legal-tenders for funding them into a bond without issuing an equal amount of national bank notes, and thus providing for contraction.

Mr. SHERMAN argued that contraction would not follow, as the greenbacks paid in for the four per cents would be paid out again.

After further discussion, during which Mr. WILLIAMS conceded that no two members of the Finance Committee were agreed upon any one proposition of the kind, and Mr. MORTON again evinced his opposition to contraction, the latter's amendment was rejected, 18 against 16.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM renewed his motion to strike out the eighth section. Rejected, 10 to 32.

Various other amendments were offered by Messrs. Sumner, Bayard, Thurman, Cameron, Morton and Scott, and all rejected.

The tenth section, on motion of Mr. HOWE, was amended so as to authorize banks to be organized on a capital of $50,000, instead of $100,000.

The commission for the sale of bonds was, on motion of Mr. WILSON, fixed at one-half of one per cent.

The bill was then reported to the Senate as amended, and passed, yeas 32, nays 10.

At 8:30 the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the House went into Committee on the tariff. Mr. MCCARTHY spoke in favor of a tariff, but desiring a reduction of duties on tea, coffee and sugars. Most of his remarks were devoted to the salt question, and was an argument for protection of the home article.

The tariff bill was then laid aside, and the Committee proceeded to consider the bill for the deficiency bill, appropriating an aggregate sum of $2,677,771, including the following items: For repairs of Custom Houses, $61,000; branch mint at San Francisco, $100,000; public printing and binding, $200,000; lithographing and engraving, $15,000; reconstruction expenses, $350,000.

Mr. COX wanted to know what made this deficiency bill necessary, and appealed to Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to stand by his record of economy in the House in favor of economy, and not stand by his Republican associates.

Mr. DAWES replied that it would be hard for him to stand by one without also standing by the other.

Mr. BECK, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, addressed the House upon the general subject of expenditures of the Government. He sarcastically remarked that if they were of opinion that the expenses of the administration for this year were less than the expenses of last year, they were very much mistaken. He had said before the expenses of the Government for the present year would amount to $550,000,000. That statement had been subjected to very great criticism in the press.

A personal debate occurred between Messrs. COX, DAWES and others, in relation to expenditures of Johnson's and Grant's administrations, the former charging the latter with expenditures for the current fiscal year would aggregate nearly $400,000,000.

Mr. BENJAMIN desired to know how, if the government had spent so much money last year, it happened there was only $7,000,000 to bring about a large reduction of the public debt.

Mr. BECK—If the gentleman would read the Speaker's letter he would find that no there should have been $40,000,000 during the last year, besides the surplus collected the year before, and he therefore had no doubt that the Government had so much money on hand because that $40,000,000 of expended balance had been used to meet expenditures for which there had been no charges in the appropriation bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Do I understand the gentleman to say there were $40,000,000 unexpended balances at the commencement of the present fiscal year?

Mr. BECK—There were unexpended balances to the amount of $40,000,000. The Secretary certifies that only $8,000,000 of that can be carried forward to the next fiscal year, and that all balances of appropriations for the previous appropriations of this year about $220,000,000, and that the gentleman may refer for referring to executive document No. 155 of this session, which is certified by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. VOORHEES suggested in this connection that the interest bearing debt was diminishing to the last monthly statement of the Secretary, based on actual figures, and this deficiency bill under consideration only called for $9,000,000. Let Democrats put that in their pipe and smoke it. (Laughter.) There were during the present administration deficiency bills passed as follows: 1869, $25,615,787.18; 1869, $17,968,147.09; 1869, $24,677,009. We thought if the Democratic party were satisfied with their record, the Republican party need not blush at theirs.

The committee rose and the House, at half-past four, adjourned until to-morrow, when no business is to be done but general debate.

HARRISBURG.

THE BORDER RAID GRAB.

BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY.

NAMES OF THOSE VOTING FOR IT.

The Treasury Investigation—Vote on the Resolution for Irwin's Arrest Reconsidered, and Question Postponed—Final Adjournment—Bill to Replenish the Sinking Fund—Steam on Penn Avenue Cars.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 11, 1870.

The Treasury Imbroglio.

Mr. Mumma moved the reconsideration of the resolution reported from the Judiciary committee yesterday and passed by the Senate, requiring General Irwin to appear before the bar of the Senate. Mr. Mumma explained that after due deliberation he came to the conclusion that the Senate had no right to arrest Irwin, the Speaker having issued his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms commanding his appearance before the Senate.

Mr. Brooke, a member of the Finance Committee, was willing to hear the legal mind of the Senate, to be governed by the law.

Legal View of the Case.

Mr. Buckalew took the position that when General Irwin appeared in obedience to the process, it was time for the Senate and his counsel to determine jurisdiction.

Injustice, Inquisitorial and Child's Play.

Mr. Purman believed that this action of the Committee was unjustly inquisitorial. He intended to offer a preamble and resolution which he said the present administration was responsible for the gross malfeasance and stealings which under previous administrations, when they came to be aggregated in the Treasury Department, were found to be alarmingly too much. Those words he used, and that he had taken the liberty of telling those responsible for the act that they were too small. He submitted that his friend from New York could find no epithet of what he had uttered out of the House in that regard that would be severe as he uttered in it. The figures he had used in New Hamshire were figures concerning the actual expenditures between 1865 and October, 1869, and about the middle of July 1870, and those figures which his colleague on the committee (Beck) had used just now, covered a different period, from July, 1869, to July yet to come. His colleague's figures of $40,000,000 of expended balance had been used to meet expenditures for which there had been no charges in the appropriation bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Do I understand the gentleman to say there were $40,000,000 unexpended balances at the commencement of the present fiscal year?

Mr. BECK—There were unexpended balances to the amount of $40,000,000. The Secretary certifies that only $8,000,000 of that can be carried forward to the next fiscal year, and that all balances of appropriations for the previous appropriations of this year about $220,000,000, and that the gentleman may refer for referring to executive document No. 155 of this session, which is certified by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. VOORHEES suggested in this connection that the interest bearing debt was diminishing to the last monthly statement of the Secretary, based on actual figures, and this deficiency bill under consideration only called for $9,000,000. Let Democrats put that in their pipe and smoke it. (Laughter.) There were during the present administration deficiency bills passed as follows: 1869, $25,615,787.18; 1869, $17,968,147.09; 1869, $24,677,009. We thought if the Democratic party were satisfied with their record, the Republican party need not blush at theirs.

The committee rose and the House, at half-past four, adjourned until to-morrow, when no business is to be done but general debate.

BY TELEGRAPH

The stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, by a large vote, have ratified the contract made with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

The Ohio Lower House have passed the bill to establish an Agricultural College.

It is reported that the Judiciary Committee of the Ohio Legislature will introduce a resolution opposing the scheme of increasing the number of members of Congress.

A stock company has been organized at Clarksburg, W. Va., with a capital of $500,000 for the purpose of creating hydraulic power for manufacturing paper, cutlery, cotton goods, forging and a variety of articles on a large scale.

Several prominent whisky distillers of Ohio have called on Commissioner Delano and Internal Revenue Collector Pendleton, and protested against the action of the Collector of Internal Revenue in their district from inforcing the distillers' tax assessed after the rise of forty-eight hours fermentation.

Nearly all the Presbyterian Churches in Columbus, Ohio, have adopted the system of free pews.

Nearly a thousand dollars' worth of miscellaneous freights has been recovered from parties in Cincinnati who have been systematically plundering the freight depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Like operations in the same line of business have been seriously damaged, and it leaves no room to doubt that Capt. Byrnes has been guilty of gross carelessness or grosser inhumanity.

The *Tribune* correspondent who makes the above statement says: "I learn that the following reported testimony was adduced before the court:

"Lieutenant Clemens, of her Britannic Majesty's ship Ocean, sworn. Upon the arrival of the Bombay I went on board for our locked mail, and in conversation with Captain Arthur Wellesley Eyre he said, *I have to-night cut the whole quarter off a dead Yankee frigate, and I have her body and mail.* I said, *I must have as I come up running out with her helm a-starboard.* Upon the morning, in the presence of the captain, or Captain Eyre, in the presence of the doctor, said her sides were so badly stove in that I could put an oar would see into the officers' cabin.

INCIDENTS.

Lieutenant-Commander Stewart and Ensign Adams went to fire the alarm guns, and ascertained that one of the men at the wheel who was the last on the deck had deserted his post to the magazine in his pocket. Together they forced the door, and together aided in firing guns to alarm the passengers and crew of the train. An enthusiastic mass meeting has been held in Darlington, in which white and black men took part, and William Finley, assistant of his case was received with great applause.

Mr. Burt, agent of the protection committee of the Knights of the Golden Circle, will commence proceedings almost immediately in the Supreme Court and in the United States Courts. The exact nature of these suits is not known, but it is quite certain that in their course the right of English owners of $60,000,000 of stock to be fairly represented at the meeting of the stock holders of the road will be sought to be established. It is understood that Mr. Baker and Mr. Knox have been retained as counsel for the English commission, and that the proposed proceedings will be brought before Judge Ingraham of the State Court and Judge Woodruff of the Federal Court. Frederick A. Lane has gone to England in the interests of Messrs. Fisk, Gould & Co., and there will doubtless be a pleasant and profitable season for lawers on either side.

The Kanawha (West Va.) *Republican's* account of the jail delivery at Charleston on the 26, differs materially from the account given to Mr. Morgan, the agent to Gov. Stevenson. It makes no mention of the Ku-Klux organization, and gives utterance to no alarm. It says that Cox from Kentucky was the only well known as a horse-thief, and the latter as a counterfeiter, both of whom were in jail awaiting trial on indictments. It also says that it was too long between term and term, and in broad daylight how many could make their exit. It is rumored that somebody turned them out, but the statement is considered. The Republican says that no suggestion that a change of doors epers be made, and a more suitable jail be provided.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Boston Mercantile Library Association was celebrated last night.

Ben. Gaudy, a negro, was hung at Waynesboro, Georgia, yesterday, for the murder of Adkins Lewis.

Petitions to the Dominion Parliament, for the imposition of a duty on coal, are in circulation at Halifax. The anti-confederation papers warn the people not to sign them, as it will be taken in justification for imposing duties on flour and salt, which would be adverse to the interests of Nova Scotia.

The United States Grand Jury at New Orleans has found sixteen indictments each against Perry Fuller, Waddy Thompson, and others of lesser note implicated in the sugar frauds.

Hon. W. H. Seward arrived at Auburn yesterday, and had an enthusiastic reception from his townsmen. He has promised to give his neighbors an account of his tour.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, March 11.—Cattle receipts 1,682: market dull and unchanged; dealers mostly hold off and holders are shipping on their own account. Sales 800, mostly to local butchers, at 6@7½c for poor to extra. Hogs quiet and unchanged. Receipts of sheep heavy; market dull and 50c lower. Sales at 4@5c for common to extra.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Cotton firmer; middling 21½c; sales 700 bales; receipts for the week, 36,491 bales; exports 40,296 bales. Coffee active; fair to prime 17¼@17½c. Sugar and molasses unchanged.

THE ONEIDA.

Evidence of British and American Officers Before a Court of Inquiry.

Captain Eyre's Statement—His Explanation of the Disaster—The American Officers on the Other Side—Contradictory Statements, but the Weight of Evidence Against the Englishman.

The mails of the last steamer at San Francisco, from Japan, bring Yokohama papers describing the collision of the United States steamer Oneida and the British steamer Bombay, the testimony of the captain of the British steamer, and a full and particular account from the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN EYRE.

Captain Eyre, of the Bombay, before the Court of Inquiry convened by the British Consul, was examined in the presence of Mr. De Long, the American Minister. The points of his testimony are embraced in the annexed summary:

First saw the Oneida at 6:15, five or six minutes before the collision; turned the steam whistle on until the pilot asked "we are well clear, sir;" my orders were: "Port still, the rule of the road, and we will give her a wide berth;" the steam whistle was then turned off; almost immediately after this I saw the ship crossing my bows under full sail and steam as far as I could see; I telegraphed, and stopped the engines; as she got nearly abeam of me and close to, I put the helm hard a starboard to clear her; immediately after this the collision took place, our starboard bow striking her starboard quarter; the shock was not at all great, nothing more than a graze; I then turned round and looked astern, and sent the officer of the deck down to see what damage was done and if the ship was making water, and said to the pilot, "I do not think there is much harm done, if there is we shall see signals, rockets or lights, that she wants us to go down to her;" I stopped the engines as nearly as I can tell about ten minutes; the officer came up to me and reported the ship making water forward; I then said, "I can see no signals of distress, and nothing can be wanted," and then steamed ahead for Yokohama, as the ship was making Off and on the whole way; Lieutenant Bond, Midshipman Wallace, Warfel, Watt.

NAVY—Billingsly, Brooke, Graham, Howard, Furman, Rutan, Turner, White, Stinson.

EXCHANGING PAYING BONDS FOR WORTHLESS ONES.

And still another contemplated raid upon the State Treasury and swindle of taxpayers is announced. This is in the form of a bill to incorporate the construction of a railroad through Tioga, Potter and McKean by giving the projectors of the same, who propose to make only six miles, which now yield an income of a half million toward the payment of the State debt, to said railway in exchange for its valueless bonds. The bill was reported favorably by the Legislature, which has lately given so many evidences of its unfaithfulness in the interests of the taxpayers?

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Fire at Napoleon, Ohio—Infanticide—The Grand Rapids Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 11, 1870.

About two o'clock this morning, Goldsmith's tailor shop, a saloon and barber shop, in Napoleon, Ohio, were destroyed by fire. Origin unknown. Loss about five thousand dollars. Goldsmith was fully insured.

A child about three weeks old was found in the Maumee river here to-day. It is supposed to have been murdered, and thrown in the river.

The Grand Rapids Railroad Company begin laying iron north from here and south from Sturgis about the twentieth of this month.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Further Election Returns—Gov. Stearns's Majority 1,200—The Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Returns from 228 towns giving Stearns 34,814, Bedell 25,123, Flint 7,264, Barrows 1,137. Stearns's majority over all 1,270. Five towns, which last year polled 70 votes, 15 Republican and 55 Democratic, are not heard from. Of these, 3 were Democratic, 2 Republicans, one Democratic in five districts no choice. In the House the Republicans have about fifty majority.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, March 11.—In the State Senate today, the bill abolishing capital punishment came from the House and was refused passage.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—In the House the Senate bill for the incorporation of all except railroad, bank and insurance companies was passed. The bill for the relief of the Sheriffs looking to the establishment of a bureau of immigration and statistics.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A large number of leading business men of Chicago have signed a call for a mass meeting to-morrow evening, for the purpose of memorializing Congress, and adopting such other measures as may be deemed proper, to secure an early reduction of taxation, both under the internal revenue and tariff laws. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Thomas Hargrave, Rev. Robert Collyer, Hon. E. A. Storrs, Colonel J. W. Foster, Edwin Hamilton and S. Lathrop.

Wm. Greenman, Thomas Flynn and a young German, name unknown, were killed this morning by the falling of a platform on which they were at work, painting the cornice of a five story building on the corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue, this city. Wm. Thompson was also on the platform, but seized and clung to a rope, when a man ran up on the roof, reached over its edge and grasped him by the front collar, pulling him to safety up.

Tom Foley, of the Chicago Base Ball Club, has returned from the East, having succeeded in obtaining the services of Wm. C. Fisher, late of the Union Hay Makers, of Canandaigua, N. Y., and Levi Myerlie, formerly of the Athletics, of Philadelphia. The Club has now ten first-class players. They will start for the South about April first, in order to obtain practice, which the weather here will not permit.

Alternate Loss and Excess of Appetite,

And grinding of the teeth, are symptoms of worms. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is a certain remedy. TTSs

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Pope Contests Napoleon's Demand for Representation in the Council—Definition of Infallibility—Von Buest's Note to the Pope—No Title Conferred on Charles Dickens—Burlingame Commemoration in Paris—Letter from M. Louis Noir—The "Gaulois" Newspaper Prosecuted—Debate on the Irish Land Bill—Speeches by Disraeli and Gladstone—The Bill Passed to Second Reading.

France to be Represented in the Council.

ROME, March 11.—Rome has granted the request of France to be represented in the Council.

Infallibility Defined.

Infallibility is thus defined in a dogma lately issued: "The Pope cannot err when acting in his quality of Supreme Teacher, of all Christians. He defines what the Universal Church must hold in matters of faith and morals. The prerogative of the Infallible Church also extends over some matters to which the infallibility of the Church is applicable."

Letter from M. Louis Noir.

PARIS, March 11.—M. Louis Noir, brother of Victor Noir, who was killed by Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, published an interesting communication in the morning journals of this city to-day. He complains that he has been permitted to know nothing of the accusation against the Prince, that neither he nor any of his friends have been cited to appear as witnesses in the case, and that the prosecutions seem to be directed against his dead brother and not against the Prince.

Von Buest's Note to Rome.

The Vienna journals claim that the note recently forwarded to Rome by Baron Von Buest, was most emphatic in tone, and that the analysis of it made recently by the London *Times* does it no injustice.

No Title Conferred on Dickens.

LONDON, March 11.—It is denied that a title has been conferred on Dickens, but that the Queen simply desired an interview to make his acquaintance personally.

Forgeries.

LONDON, March 11, midnight.—The *Times* asserts that the Fenian letters published in the *Marseillaise* are forgeries.

Burlingame Commemoration.

The Burlingame banquet was held a Burlingame commemoration on Monday next. Minister Washburne and Gov. Bullock will orate. The Americans in London and Paris are opposed to Burlingame's appointment as successor to Mr. Burlingame.

The University Crews.

LONDON, March 11.—Experts are dissatisfied with the new practice of the Dublin crew, and opinion is general that Mr. Hoblean is not a good stroke. Both the Oxford and Cambridge crews are practicing regularly.

The Pope's Reply to Napoleon.

ROME, March 10, *via* PARIS, March 11.—The reply of the Pontifical Court to the last dispatch of Count Darn has been forwarded to Paris. It protests in emphatic terms against the demand of the French Government to be represented in the Council. The apostolic Nuncio to the French Court is charged at the same time to give the assurance that the report of any dangerous affair; my message is not in the light compartments; she sustained no injury except one plate. I have heard this evening that at the time I could not tell what injury she had received.

THE OTHER SIDE—STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Mr. De W. Crowninshield, captain's clerk on the Oneida, was asleep at the time of the collision, but was awakened by the shock; went forward to the scene of the collision, and found it was blowing fiercely, and the guns were being loaded to fire as alarm notes, for it was certain that the ship was in a sinking condition; taking a hurried view of the ship he could see she was afloat but a short time, and I then climbed into the main rigging, when the guns were fired; this was the first I knew of the cause of collision. The officer of the deck then announced that the ship was going to sink, and ordered the crew to take to the rigging. I then went to the cabin, and saw the water coming in; the ship gave a lurch and went down stern first. I was taken under, I should think, about fifteen feet; when I came up I saw the launch, and myself near a boat, for which I struck out, and succeeded in getting on board. The launch was left by Master Yates. The Bombay did not stop or offer to stop over board, but the officers and men aboard would have been saved. She was struck just abaft the mizzen-mast, at an angle of about forty degrees, and on the starboard side. There were thirty-nine lives saved by the cutter and launch. The Bombay is the first we found shelter and fire at a Japanese tea-house.

STATEMENT OF MASTER YATES OF THE ONEIDA.

The statement of this officer is that at the collision, as the Bombay hauled away, Lieutenant Commander Stewart shouted, "Ship ahoy! Ship ahoy! Lay to, you have cut us to the water's edge!" Stewart ordered three times, but, as she paid no heed, our whistle was blown and three guns were fired. The order was given to lower the boats, but before the first boat was only available, as the cutter was shipped and manned, the Bombay had sunk and pushed away. Dr. Scudder and fifteen men were saved in her. As the ship was going down, I saw Captain Eyre, who was killed by the explosion of the magazine, there were found shelter and fire at a Japanese tea-house.

STATEMENT OF MASTER YATES OF THE ONEIDA.

The statement of this officer is that at the collision, as the Bombay hauled away, Lieutenant Commander Stewart shouted, "Ship ahoy! Ship ahoy! Lay to, you have cut us to the water's edge!" Stewart ordered three times, but, as she paid no heed, our whistle was blown and three guns were fired. The order was given to lower the boats, but before the first boat was only available, as the cutter was shipped and manned, the Bombay had sunk and pushed away. Dr. Scudder and fifteen men were saved in her. As the ship was going down, I saw Captain E. P. Williams, who was on the bridge, was asked to get on board but he refused to do so, saying, "I shall stay by my ship till she goes down." Lieutenant Commander Mullan was also on board, having his hat, saying, "Sir, the ship is going down," "I know it, and the captain," meaning Eyre, "must have repeatedly asked for boats, but could not get them." At this moment the ship settled, the water rushed in at the ports and forced the cutter from the ship's side, and she went down stern first. I hauled in the cutter, with Mr. Crowninshield on board, and made a great effort to get the boat's crew on board, but only ship's sank just before I reached him, saying as he went down, "For God's sake save me!" He was quite at the time.

THE STEWARD OF THE BOMBAY.

The steward of the Bombay, on arrival at Yokohama, went to the American Hotel, and there asserted that the Oneida had been run into, and a hole cut in her to the water's edge, so that he could see the men carrying away the person on the deck that they must have gone down. Thus it will be seen that it was by the merest chance that the Oneida was seriously damaged, and it leaves no room to doubt that Capt. Eyre has been guilty of gross carelessness or grosser inhumanity.

The *Tribune* correspondent who makes the above statement says: "I learn that the following reported testimony was adduced before the court:

"Lieutenant Clemens, of her Britannic Majesty's ship Ocean, sworn. Upon the arrival of the Bombay I went on board for our locked mail, and in conversation with Captain Arthur Wellesley Eyre he said, *I have to-night cut the whole quarter off a dead Yankee frigate, and I have her body and mail.* I said, *I must have as I come up running out with her helm a-starboard.* Upon the morning, in the presence of the captain, or Captain Eyre, in the presence of the doctor, said her sides were so badly stove in that I could put an oar would see into the officers' cabin.

INCIDENTS.

Lieutenant-Commander Stewart and Ensign Adams went to fire the alarm guns, and ascertained that one of the men at the wheel who was the last on the deck had deserted his post to the magazine in his pocket. Together they forced the door, and together aided in firing guns to alarm the passengers and crew of the train. An enthusiastic mass meeting has been held in Darlington, in which white and black men took part, and William Finley, assistant of his case was received with great applause.

Mr. Burt, agent of the protection committee of the Knights of the Golden Circle, will commence proceedings almost immediately in the Supreme Court and in the United States Courts. The exact nature of these suits is not known, but it is quite certain that in their course the right of English owners of $60,000,000 of stock to be fairly represented at the meeting of the stock holders of the road will be sought to be established. It is understood that Mr. Baker and Mr. Knox have been retained as counsel for the English commission, and that the proposed proceedings will be brought before Judge Ingraham of the State Court and Judge Woodruff of the Federal Court. Frederick A. Lane has gone to England in the interests of Messrs. Fisk, Gould & Co., and there will doubtless be a pleasant and profitable season for lawers on either side.

The Kanawha (West Va.) *Republican's* account of the jail delivery at Charleston on the 26, differs materially from the account given to Mr. Morgan, the agent to Gov. Stevenson. It makes no mention of the Ku-Klux organization, and gives utterance to no alarm. It says that Cox from Kentucky was the only well known as a horse-thief, and the latter as a counterfeiter, both of whom were in jail awaiting trial on indictments. It also says that it was too long between term and term, and in broad daylight how many could make their exit. It is rumored that somebody turned them out, but the statement is considered. The Republican says that no suggestion that a change of doors epers be made, and a more suitable jail be provided.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Boston Mercantile Library Association was celebrated last night.

Ben. Gaudy, a negro, was hung at Waynesboro, Georgia, yesterday, for the murder of Adkins Lewis.

Petitions to the Dominion Parliament, for the imposition of a duty on coal, are in circulation at Halifax. The anti-confederation papers warn the people not to sign them, as it will be taken in justification for imposing duties on flour and salt, which would be adverse to the interests of Nova Scotia.

The United States Grand Jury at New Orleans has found sixteen indictments each against Perry Fuller, Waddy Thompson, and others of lesser note implicated in the sugar frauds.

Hon. W. H. Seward arrived at Auburn yesterday, and had an enthusiastic reception from his townsmen. He has promised to give his neighbors an account of his tour.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, March 11.—Cattle receipts 1,682: market dull and unchanged; dealers mostly hold off and holders are shipping on their own account. Sales 800, mostly to local butchers, at 6@7½c for poor to extra. Hogs quiet and unchanged. Receipts of sheep heavy; market dull and 50c lower. Sales at 4@5c for common to extra.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Cotton firmer; middling 21½c; sales 700 bales; receipts for the week, 36,491 bales; exports 40,296 bales. Coffee active; fair to prime 17¼@17½c. Sugar and molasses unchanged.

Alternate Loss and Excess of Appetite,

And grinding of the teeth, are symptoms of worms. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is a certain remedy. TTSs

Forgeries.

LONDON, March 11, midnight.—The *Times* asserts that the Fenian letters published in the *Marseillaise* are forgeries.

Burlingame Commemoration.

The Burlingame banquet was held a Burlingame commemoration on Monday next. Minister Washburne and Gov. Bullock will orate. The Americans in London and Paris are opposed to Burlingame's appointment as successor to Mr. Burlingame.

The University Crews.

LONDON, March 11.—Experts are dissatisfied with the new practice of the Dublin crew, and opinion is general that Mr. Hoblean is not a good stroke. Both the Oxford and Cambridge crews are practicing regularly.

The Pope's Reply to Napoleon.

ROME, March 10, *via* PARIS, March 11.—The reply of the Pontifical Court to the last dispatch of Count Darn has been forwarded to Paris. It protests in emphatic terms against the demand of the French Government

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY MARCH 12, 1870.

THE Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis has given notice that it will redeem in coin on presentation its outstanding circulation, which amounts to about $50,000. This is believed to be the first movement of the kind, and the opinion is expressed by St. Louis papers that the example will be followed by other banks in that and other cities.

THE upward turn of gold yesterday realized the predictions of leading bankers and the apprehensions of the public, which has nothing so much to fear as instability. Still the rise is probably but a return wave, to fall farther and farther short till gold and paper meet. Not to expect fluctuations would be unreasonable; growing less and less they are but the natural attendants of the settling process to uniformity and quiet.

On the principle of elective affinity the Fenians and the ROCHEFORTIANS are apparently combining their forces. As the telegraph informed us yesterday the *Marseillaise* publishes a number of letters from ROSSA and other prisoners of his followers. Great indignation and disgust must be experienced by the Tipperary member at the use which has been made of his case in France. ROCHEFORT and his friends claimed that by his arrest his privileges as a deputy had been illegally violated, and that nowhere else but in France and only by tyrants there, had the elected representatives of the people ever been seized and thrown into prison. In answer to this the newspapers which uphold order at once referred to the manner in which Mr. GLADSTONE and the House had dealt with O'DONOVAN ROSSA. But this was not the only English precedent which they were able to find and apply. They got up and published the whole case of JOHN WILKES, who, in the reign of GEORGE III. was deprived of his seat in Parliament for a libel in his paper, the *North Briton*. The arrest of O'CONNELL, in January, 1831, and again in October, 1843, are also referred to as proving that members of Parliament are not more sacred in free England than are members of the Legislative Body in France under LOUIS NAPOLEON.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS is positively stated to have had an interview with her Majesty by invitation, it seems quite probable that there is a purpose to confer some honor upon him. It is remembered that, a few years ago, the great novelist when invited to read in the presence and for the entertainment of an exclusive court circle, declined to go as a reader where he could not go as a gentleman. For his manliness in this affair he was greatly praised by the world of authors and journalists. The tendency of his writings has undoubtedly been in the direction of that great anti-aristocratic movement which has been growing stronger continually during the last fifty years. As to MR. DICKENS'S political opinions, he has never attempted to express them in direct propositions that he did not, by the vagueness, or the sweeping character of his language, succeed in raising doubts whether he had any well defined views respecting the several parties who contend for the control of the government. In his speech at Birmingham a few weeks ago, either by chance or design, he used language which seemed to connect him with the extreme Liberals, or even with the Radicals. His political knowledge is likely very scant. The cable telegraph leaves it miserably uncertain whether he is to be Lord DICKENS, or Sir CHARLES DICKENS. A Lord in England without riches is a poor creature, and with his large family the romancer can hardly be wealthy. Should he be raised to the peerage, it is to be hoped that he will proceed judiciously and with taste in selecting a title. We should say that Baron DICKENS of *Cocagne* would be good and free from objection.

WE regret to see that an insidious but formidable attempt has been made in our House of Representatives to utterly destroy the beneficent law by which the State made her own, the children of those who died that their country might live, providing schools and teachers for their children till sixteen years of age. This amendment to the appropriation bill, hastily adopted by the House cannot fail to destroy this whole system, the pride and glory of our State. This amendment not only authorizes the mother and guardians of these orphan children to take them away from school, but actually offers to give them a *bride*, amounting to half the cost of their tuition, to do so; an act alike unjust to the children, their teachers, and those who built and furnished these houses to educate them till sixteen years of age, thus virtually repealing the law, and furnishing an equitable claim against the State for indemnity.

To show the dangerous influence of a much smaller sum of money we instance a case of a very poor and profligate woman who when urged to send her two ragged and starving, though sprightly boys of eight or ten years of age to one of these orphan schools, replied, "I won't do it, for if I do I'll lose fifty cents a week from the United States for keeping them." With part of the money she was then buying whisky and snuff in the grocery. If fifty cents a week was sufficient to keep these children from a free school, what would be the effect on others of the State offering them three or four times the amount to take away these children and expose them again to the dangers and temptations of sin and poverty? Instead of offering them bribes the law ought to deny them the right to take them away except for the most clear and satisfactory reasons. In justice to those who built these school houses and furnished them under an implied contract that they were to educate them till sixteen years of age, in justice to the half educated children now in these schools, and to save the character and honor of our venerated Commonwealth from this foul stain, we trust that if passed by the House this amendment virtually repealing the law, will be rejected by the Senate or vetoed by the Governor, who pronounced a high and just eulogy upon this law in his late message,

CENSUS, STATE AND NATIONAL.

For the first time since 1800, the State and National census will be taken in the same year. The National census is taken every ten years, and the State enumeration of taxables, upon which legislative apportionment is based, every seven years. The multiples of seven and ten only concur every seventy years, and hence no living voter in October, 1870, can expect to live to 1940, when these will again concur. The National census is to be taken on the first day of June in every ten years, and the State census on the first day of November every seven years. What the National census contains is generally understood. The State census is to be of the *resident taxable inhabitants, male and female, in each assessment district of the State;* also, of *all slaves*, (this is played out) *deaf, dumb and blind persons, their age, sex and color.* This aggregate of male and female taxables serves as the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives at Harrisburg for the ensuing seven years. For example, if the taxables of the whole State should be 800,000, then the ratio for a Senator would be about 24,200, and for a member of the House 8,000. Under this Allegheny county will be entitled to about two Senators and a fraction of one-half, and to seven members of the House and a fraction of say 4,000. We assume that our resident taxables, if fully taken, will be about 60,000, or over one-thirteenth the entire State. Under the constitutional amendment of 1857, the city of Pittsburgh will have taxables enough for three members of the House, and must have a separate representation of three members, to be elected by single districts. If the city of Allegheny should reach anything near 16,000 taxables she will also have a separate representation and elect two members by single districts. [See article 1, section of the Constitution.] This feature has never been acted upon in this State, and hence its practical workings are not understood. It will, however, certainly come into practice in Pittsburgh, and possibly in Allegheny city, in the apportionment of 1871. The Legislature elected in October next will have the duty of apportioning the State into Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative districts. All these have not concurred in the same Legislature since that of 1861. This fact, superadded to the further one that the civil code revisors will also have ready a revision and codification of nine-tenths of our statute laws, must render the Legislature of 1871 the most important ever assembled at Harrisburg.

CRUELTY OF CATTLE-SHIPPING.

In one of his Wednesday evening talks, a short time ago, the Rev. H. W. BEECHER gave a very lively account of the miseries of night traveling in the old-fashioned stage coaches. No one who can recall his own experience of a journey of two or three days performed in that manner, will believe it possible to exaggerate the miseries of the second or third night. Perhaps of the thousands who are now daily hurried along in railway trains past long lines of stock cars, few reflect that "the dumb creatures of God," as JOHN PIERPONT delighted to call them, in those cars, are for many days and nights condemned to endure tortures in comparison with which the discomforts of the ancient coaches are not worthy of mention. We trust we have few readers who will receive our comparison with indifference or derision because only cows, sheep and pigs are the sufferers. All have not, it may not be desirable that all should possess the tender sensibilities of Mr. BERGH—but utter indifference to the sufferings of the animal creation is as inconsistent with refined humanity as it is incompatible with Christianity. To restrict the "golden rule" to the intercourse between man and man is to degrade the precept of CHRIST below the comprehensive benevolence of heathen wisdom. In the ancient book of Hindoo fables, the Hitopadesa, we read—"good people show mercy unto all beings, considering how like they are to themselves."—and since the days of CONFUCIUS the rule which we call golden has been interpreted in China to inculcate the merciful treatment of dumb brutes.

We have been led to refer to this subject by the perusal of a small pamphlet which comes to us from Salem, Ohio, on "Cattle-shipping by Railway in the United States." To read the clear, evidently unexaggerated account contained in this tract, of the mode in which cattle are huddled together in the stock cars, and of the horrible tortures which they are made to endure, and then to think of the vast numbers of these creatures constantly being conveyed over so wide-reaching distances, are enough to make one sick. More than 360,000 beef cattle, 65,000 calves, 700,000 swine and 1,200,000 sheep are every year consumed by New York city alone. Other Eastern cities and manufacturing districts require and consume a like proportion. This writer states that "the journeys of the cattle marketed in the several cities of the United States are from five hundred to two thousand miles in distance, by direct railway communication, taking from five to eighteen days in transit, including the time spent in unloading to feed and water." We cannot enter into the details which this writer gives in illustration of the sufferings inflicted upon all classes of animals on these long journeys. We believe it is not necessary. We believe the facts are known, and if they are not known, or not accepted as true, it is easy for almost every reader to satisfy himself on the subject by actual examination. One side of the subject has already received a good deal of attention. We mean the production of diseased meat as the result of the torture of the animals. No doubt, in this way the community has been greatly injured. But really this does not seem to us the worst or the darkest aspect of the subject. It is not to be doubted that the aggregate of misery which these millions of defenseless creatures are made to undergo, is an awful crime against God as well as a blot upon our civilization.

These tortures are quite unnecessary, as cars have been invented in which the animals can be conveyed without pain or injury and without much additional expense.

If asked who are the immediate offenders, the perpetrators of the cruelties to which we refer, the answer is obvious. They are the stock-dealers. They own and have absolute control of these tortured animals, and they pay for their transfer from the West to the East. But to those dealers the cars in question are objectionable on other grounds as well as on the score of humanity. Every animal killed or injured involves pecuniary loss to the owners, and we may be perfectly sure that they desire the safe conveyance of their property. Should safety be securable only at a heavier pecuniary expense than is incurred by the sacrifice of a portion of the animals, an appeal would be made at once to their pockets and their hearts, which might place some of these men in a very painful dilemma. But in fact, these men are, after all, not responsible for the grievance of which we complain. Responsibility does not rest upon the stock dealers, but upon the stockholders and managers of the railroads, and they are the persons whom the public should call to account. We need not assume that their hearts are harder, or their sensibilities less acute than those of the public. They may not have given their attention to the subject, or many of them may have supposed the evil to be unavoidable and irremediable. This all now know not to be the fact, and without painful attempts to shift or to distribute responsibility, it is time for the community to insist upon and for the railway men to adopt prompt measures of reform.

No room for doubt exists that there is much agitation in the Great Council, and painful uncertainty what to do. A profane, or at least very irreverent correspondent says, that by this time the Pope can hardly doubt that the beginning of the Council belongs to the prince of evil, though his Holiness may hope that the middle will belong to men and the end to God. The bishops hostile to infallibility are vehement in their opposition, and threaten to withdraw. From 120 to 140 are believed to form this opposition, few in comparison with the 744 members who make up the synod. On the other hand this minority comprises one-half of the French episcopate and a majority of the German. Hence should these withdraw, Austria, Germany and France might almost be said for the moment to be detached from the Holy See. Then, we are told that not only France but other Catholic powers, looking on secular representation in the proceedings of the Council. As everybody knows, the usage of former Councils, really ecumenical, entitles Catholic governments to such representation, not only as a privilege but as a right. The latest word is that if infallibility should be proclaimed LOUIS NAPOLEON threatens to withdraw his troupes from Rome. If it were not for the presumption of the feeling one might pity PIO NONO. But European journals, favorable to the proposed dogma, deny any embarassment, and say that all things are moving on as smoothly as possible or desirable towards the consummation so devoutly to be wished. "*Non prævalebunt!*" they exclaim by which they mean, that the gates of hell shall not prevail against the rock of PETER. "Great is faith."

Bovee on Capital Punishment.

Those having in charge the matter of Mr. Bovee's Lectures in Pittsburgh on Capital Punishment, and who expected to have arranged for this or to-morrow evening, or both, finding the time too short, give notice that they expect to be able to announce that this gentleman will visit Pittsburgh and lecture on the Death Penalty at an early day.

A STIFF fight is in progress in Washington over the Washington and New York air line railroad bill. There has been a recent lobby reinforcent in the interest of the present roads. The bill is expected to pass the House, the Senate having been chosen as the battle ground. It is said that the distribution of annual passes to New York is very general. One of the lobbyists is reported as having a pocket full of these, which he gives away with a recklessness that would doubtless astonish the stockholders of the roads in whose interest he is employed. What the end of the whole matter will be remains to be seen.

CANADA, it is said, is keeping open house in Washington, and has a strong lobby in attendance, in the hope of removing the reciprocity treaty. Considerable sums of money, it is alleged, have already been expended in this way; but so far as can be seen these persuasive influences have as yet had but little effect towards accomplishing the object the lobby have in view. Reciprocity is as far as ever from a resurrection.

McFARLAND'S counsel will rely on the plea of insanity for their defense, caused by persecutions in depriving him of his wife,—insanity of about the same kind and degree that Campbell labored under when he killed his wife, and for which he was sent to the penitentiary eleven years. Campbell was in liquor, so was McFarland, and in their domestic infelicities there are some points of similarity.

A MEMBER of the Chicago Board of Supervisors sold his vote on the location of a school house for a city lot worth $200; and now the Board propose to expel him—possibly because he sold himself so cheaply.

AMERICAN CENTENARY.

The Grand National Jubilee Proposed for 1876.

The celebration proposed in Congress for Philadelphia, in 1876, is decidedly a "big thing." Mr. Morrell, of the Cambria district, introduced the bill a few days ago in the House. It contemplates an exhibition of American and foreign art, products and manufactures, to be held in Philadelphia during the centennial year; directs the appointment by the President of six delegates and alternates from each State, to prepare plans and consult with the authorities of Philadelphia; the commission to report to Congress at its next session "a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; a suitable date for opening and for closing it; a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening or dedicating the exhibition," and all the necessary financial and custom house details. No compensation is to be paid these commissioners other than the mileage allowed members of Congress. When the President is informed by the Governor of Pennsylvania "that provision has been made for the exclusive control by the United States of the proposed exhibition, the President shall make proclamation of the same, setting forth the year in which the exhibition will take place and the city in which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same for publication in their respective countries." The bill was referred to the House to the Committee on Manufactures.

What a Methodist Contemporary Thinks of the Commercial.

[From the Methodist Recorder, Springfield, Ohio.]

PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL.

It affords us pleasure to refer to this paper in terms of high commendation. For enterprise and ability it has but few equals. It collects with great care and presents to its readers the latest news, besides giving a variety of literary, scientific and miscellaneous matter. It discusses with ability the leading questions of the day, and always throws its influence in favor of morality and religion. It is refreshing to witness the high and manly tone which breathes through its columns. It gives special attention to the commercial and business interests of the country, and in this department is regarded as very reliable. As an advertising medium its columns are inviting. Its daily visits are always welcome, and our readers are indebted to its columns for many items of interest found in the *Recorder*.

IT is something to be noted that in the matter of the Methodist Book Concern, two reports—one from the majority, the other from the minority—have been made, neither of which is satisfactory. The Committee was composed of clergymen, and the dissatisfaction proceeds from the impression that the white-washing, instead of the truth-finding process was adopted—very much after the style of investigating committees in general. A contemporary comments on the business thus: "The incident is one of those which of late years have become common, and which are still rapidly increasing among us, that illustrate the incompatibility of clerical and lay duties, and show that there is a sphere of service which a clergyman cannot invade without hazard to the common good as well as to his own reputation."

THERE is a new corporation in London formed to lay submarine cables with all the leading points on the West Cost of South America. Starting from Panama, this line will touch Peru at Tumbez, where it will connect with the land lines of the National Telegraph Company of Peru, and passing southward to Chili, will connect with the telegraph lines of Chili, the Argentine Confederation, Uruguay, and Brazil. From Panama this line will communicate, it is said, with Central America with the lines of the West Indies and Panama and the International Ocean Telegraph Companies, through the West Indies, to the United States and British America.

WE are always glad to hear from those who have something to say, and especially pleased when they say it in a few words as possible. We receive a great many communications which serve the single purpose of proving that a great many persons have little idea about writing for publication. We invite all, who will be glad to receive them in almost any garb. So long as the fact is there, we will attend to the rest. But long-winded disquisitions on subjects interesting solely to the writers, we have no room for. Neither have we for mere controversy.

THE tendency of the Southern planters to confine their energies to the production of cotton alone is again manifesting itself, to the serious injury of the "hog and hominy" interest. The Macon (Georgia) *Telegraph* speaks despairingly on the subject, and predicts that next season the planters of the State will find cotton down, with meat and corn to buy, and some four or five millions to pay for provisions. "We shall not be surprised," says the *Telegraph*, "to see Georgia catch fits in about a year from this time, and no planting done, maybe but he who has a full corn crib and meat house."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* at Rome—very good authority—states that a protest, in strong language, against the promulgation of the dogma of the personal infallibility of the Pope, or having it considered as an article of faith, has been signed by a large number of American Bishops, the name of Archbishop Purcell heading the list. The same correspondent says that few of the American, Canadian, English, or Irish Bishops are in favor of the dogma. Those from America who did not agree in the strong language of Archbishop Purcell's protest got up a milder one.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York papers say there is reason to believe that the unfortunate gentleman who destroyed himself in a Twenty-seventh street assignation house last Friday night is no other than Rev. J. G. Harding, late of Weston-Super-Mare, England.

Mr. Jefferson Davis paid a business visit to Huntsville, Ala., and in three days took five hundred life insurance policies. He is the best agent yet sent out. We hope he has a better policy than when in the Confederacy business.

The London correspondent of the New York *World* says it is the opinion of many persons there that the Prince of Wales perjured himself when he swore he had never behaved improperly with Lady Mordaunt. He was not cross-examined.

Those who have taken the trouble to sound the sentiment of Congress as to a further inflation of currency say that the proposition is certain to be defeated. A New York letter says: "The universal feeling now, outside of the mere gold gamblers' circle, is, that the sooner the premium goes to par the better. No possible shrinkage in values resulting from that could be worse to endure than the existing uncertainty and the constant unsettling of prices."

The "dramatic soprano" of the future has appeared at Pisa, and a correspondent of the *Paris Mail Gazette* says that her success "is not only immense, but thoroughly well deserved." Mlle. Saverthal is her name, and her greatest hit was made in Petrella's opera of "Marco Visconti."

The St. Clairsville (Ohio) *Gazette* says: "The many friends of Mr. S. F. Booker and his accomplished wife, now residents of Iowa, but formerly of this place, will no doubt be pleased to learn that, although her youngest child was but thirteen months old, she, on Monday week last, presented her husband with triplets, all three females, each weighing four pounds. The mother and two of the children are doing well. The third is dead.

A physician residing in Andover, Massachusetts, gives the following instance of canine sagacity: "On Wednesday of this week I was called to see a patient living some distance from town. During my visit a daughter of the sick woman drove up, whereupon her husband exclaimed, 'The dog did reach her after all.' On asking for an explanation, he told me that, having no one to send for his daughter, he had sent off at noon, on that same day, his little black and tan terrier dog, with a note fastened to his neck, simply saying, 'Go, sir to Elmira's.' At 3 o'clock the little fellow arrived at the daughter's house, having traveled a distance of over seven miles over an exceedingly tortuous route. The daughter recognized the dog, read the note, and reached her mother's house at 5 o'clock."

The management of the Chicago Dexter Park propose to hold a grand meeting in June, and will offer a purse of $20,000, free to all trotting horses in America, ten to enter and five to start. Mr. A. F. Fawcett says he will bring Bashaw, Jr., now in Philadelphia, and thinks that Goldsmith Maid, Palmer, American Girl, American Boy (Henry), George Wilkes, Rhode Island, and probably Lady Thorn, will come. From the West, Rockey, Tackey, Trouble and Sam Kirkwood will probably be entered. The latter horse was recently sold to Dan Mace for $14,000 cash, and had made 2:24 in Buffalo.

A pompous fellow recently made a very inadequate offer for a valuable property, and calling next day for an answer, inquired if the owner had entertained his proposition. "No," replied the other, "your proposition has entertained me."

It was a long while ago that a New Hamshire judge, in charging a jury, said: "The counsel for the State and for the prisoner have talked of law, as was right; but, gentlemen, you and I have something else to consider—it is not law we want, but justice."

The Winona *Republican* says the quantity of wheat now in store in the elevators and warehouses on the line of the Winona and St. Peter railroad, including the city of Winona, is about 300,000 bushels. This will probably be increased by upwards of 100,000 bushels by the opening of river navigation.

The glut of American silver in Canada is highly favorable to the work of returning it to general use in this country. The amount there has become so burdensome that it is receivable at a discount of twenty per cent. after April 15th. If it can be purchased in quantities at this rate, a dealer on this side can buy $100 in gold with say $112 in currency, send the gold to Canada, and there exchange it for $125 in American silver coin, making $13 by the operation.

A small electric battery has been applied to ordinary sewing machines, and has been found to operate them very successfully. Two small battery cups furnish sufficient power for all ordinary machine-work, while three drive the needle with astonishing rapidity through ten thicknesses of material. The expense of operating by this means is said to be about five cents a day.

It is advertised in Canadian journals that certain banks will receive American silver coin for expostation on government account at five per cent. discount until one million of dollars has been exported, when it will continue to be received at five and one-half per cent.

ALLEGED CADET SELLING.

Letter from Hon. A. H. Coffroth—Mr. Cessna's Proposed Inquiry.

SOMERSET, March 9, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the COMMERCIAL of the 8th inst., your Washington correspondent says: "There was an effort made in the House to get an order for an examination in Coffroth's case. He was a Democratic member from the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District in the former Congress, and appointed one cadet from Boston and another from New York. The story is generally current that a considerable sum of money changed hands in connection with the appointment."

It is due to the people I represented, and to myself, to give the above an emphatic denial. I was a member of the 38th, and a portion of the time, of the 39th Congress,—and during that period I made no nominations, either to the navy or West Point, until I was satisfied as to the applicant's fitness, and that he was a resident of the District. In cases where I had no personal knowledge of the party applying, I was guided by letters of recommendation from reliable gentlemen as to the qualifications, character and residence. None of these persons, nor any of their friends, will say that they gave me any reward, or even approached me with a promise of any, to control my appointments.

Mr. Cessna's motives in offering the resolution of inquiry will be apparent when it is known that the House, the week before, refused to investigate charges made against ex-members.

I respectfully ask you to give this as prominent a place in your paper as you did the charge. The malignant insinuations of Mr. Cessna have but little weight in this District. The Fulton *Republican*, a paper of his own party, pronounces him a "*bare-faced liar*." But when charges such as your correspondent offers to find their way into a respectable paper like the COMMERCIAL, I deem it prudent to deny them.

Truly yours A. H. COFFROTH.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I was much impressed with the views presented in the money article of the COMMERCIAL, yesterday, on the importance of this road to our city. I have read the official annual report, just made to the stockholders, and could not but note the prosperous business which is now being done on the finished portion of the road, isolated and disconnected as it is. The great increase over last year, amounting to some $100,000, and the large per centage of earnings above the expenses of operation, I regard as but a faint foreshadowing of what it will do, when its connections are completed, and it becomes one of the thoroughfares between the Ohio Valley and the Atlantic seaboard. With favorable gradients, it reaches Cumberland, where it connects with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and where its heavy freights of coal, coke, fire-clay, etc., from the Monongahela Valley, can be transferred and cheaply transported to tide-water on a canal which passes 120 ton boats.

The capabilities of the mighty West are as yet but partially touched. They have a wonderful and unappreciated capacity of enlargement in their products, and the Eastern demands upon them, with the outlet to foreign nations, are now with a corresponding growth that has hitherto made all the avenues of communication with the West profitable beyond expectation, and seems destined to supply ample business to many more.

The Connellsville road cannot be an exception, for were it to get no freight west of Pittsburgh, the trade of this city, with the heavy local business of the region it traverses, arising from its agricultural richness and the peculiar character of its exhaustless coal fields, would still be a paying road, largely benefitting Pittsburgh by keeping Eastern freights at fair reasonable bounds, bringing into her lap the treasures along its line, enlarging her circle of profitable trade, and developing the resources of extensive contiguous portions of the State.

First mortgage bonds, obtainable at 90 per cent. of their face, bearing 7 per cent. semi-annual interest, limited to $1,000,000 in aggregate amount, on a work like this, which is more than an equal amount already expended upon it to contribute to its substantial value, with the demonstrated certainty of doing a large business when it is completed, present a security for investment of as undoubted a character as any to be found in its class, or as the most cautious capitalist would be likely to require. So far as the security is concerned it must be satisfactory, and the rate of interest must be equally so, for it is up fully to the highest that can be reasonably looked for from safe investments.

The wisdom and expediency, too, of providing competing lines for the large and growing interests of this community, both eastward and northward, are apparent to all. The subject is one of great importance, and the disposition of it will affect very materially the future growth and welfare of Pittsburgh. A better opportunity has never been presented, nor is it likely ever can be presented, for securing to business here a deliverance from monopoly in an item so vital as that of its transportation, and placing it within the wholesome benefits of independent competition. In saying this I cast no reflections upon the managers of the great corporation which holds in its grasp all our present railroad facilities, but we have been no more exacting than others. It is the principle that is objectionable. It is natural, where they have no competitors, that they should discriminate, and charge highest on freights so situated that they must have them at any rate, and in this way extend, at our expense, the circle of their business and the heights in the distance.

As transportation is a tax upon business, industry and consumption, it is important that security against unfair exactions should be finally established. The opportunity now offered to effect this should be gladly embraced. A profitable and safe investment for those Connellsville bonds to the amount of about $2,000,000, is all that is required to give us, for the first of next January, a competing Eastern connection line, and of so thorough an independent Western line, connecting with the network of railroads passing through the West to the lakes and the Mississippi.

FAIR PLAY.

Strength of the Masonic Order.

The strength of the Masonic order in the United States, as set forth in the following statement, is believed to be as nearly correct as can be obtained from the most authentic sources: Alabama, 16,423; Arkansas, 7,676; British Columbia, 143; California, 5,106; Canada, 3,022; Colorado, 382; Connecticut, 12,784; Delaware, 728; District of Columbia, 783; Florida, 7,183; Georgia, 13,167; Idaho, 225; Illinois, 20,229; Indiana, 21,305; Iowa, 11,362; Kansas 2,645; Kentucky, 16,976; Louisiana, 6,069; Maine, 14,123; Maryland, 4,791; Massachusetts, 28,366; Michigan, 18,616; Minnesota, 5,000; Mississippi, 12,396; Missouri, 14,872; Montana, 355; Nebraska, 2,896; Nevada, 921; New Brunswick, 1,912; New Hampshire, 9,622; New Jersey, 7,736; New York, 61,275; North Carolina, 11,181; Nova Scotia, 880; Ohio, 30,226; Oregon, 2,263; Pennsylvania, 29,845; Rhode Island, 1,252; South Carolina (estimated), 14,000; Tennessee, 9,000; Texas, 10,516; Vermont, 7,021; Virginia, 8,000; Washington, 348; West Virginia, 1,500; Wisconsin, 7,745. Total, 468,455. The number for this State, however, is believed to be nearly 36,000, as there have been a large number of admissions during the past two years, which cannot be definitely ascertained.

THE cable dispatches representing that the postal telegraph, in England, was little less than a failure, were, to say the least, far from true. Representative Washburn has received a letter from Mr. Frank L. Scudamore, secretary of the British Postoffice, and one of the principal promoters of the postal telegraph system in Great Britain, in which it is observed that dispatches were transmitted over the ocean cable, representing the system as a failure "at a time when there was no delay whatever, when there was no dissatisfaction, and when it was not possible those could have been any complaints, inasmuch as the conduct of the telegraph business under the Postoffice has only commenced an hour or two before the telegram was transmitted." The letter then continues thus: "Very large increase of business, consequent upon the reduction to a shilling rate, has caused some delay. We are, however, improving in working from day to day, and I have no doubt, whatever, of the success of our scheme."

IN an editorial article in the London *Times* of January 28, reviewing the debate in the French Parliament on the tariff, we meet with an admission of one of the results of free trade on French manufactures, such as our free traders are apt to make. It occurs in a summary of the speech of M. De Forcade La Roquette, and is as follows: "With respect to the cotton industry which now raises so loud a cry, he declared it was only the smaller and the feebler firms which had failed and that even if 58 out of 236 factories in Rouen had been shut up that was because the business had been transferred to more powerful hands in obedience to a law of trade. That, though the smaller manufacturers had suffered, production had been really increased. The *small men are the natural prey of greater who succumbed*. I deplore it, but to have industry on a great scale one must be resigned to certain sacrifices." In regard to the iron trade, similar admissions were made.

"A TOILET NOVELTY."

Hair Wash and Pomade Combined,

An article for the "Toilette" of Great Excellence.

"Rankin's Philocrine."

It not only cleanses the hair and preserves it from scurf, but leaves it moist and lustrous, thus supplying a Hair Wash and Pomade, in one application. Put up in 8-ounce bottles. Price, **$1 00** per bottle. Prepared and sold only by

A. J. RANKIN, DRUGGIST,

44 SIXTH ST., (formerly St. Clair) Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES—my own importation.

Genuine Preparations,

From the Celebrated House of

PETER SQUIRE, London.

Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb. Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissengen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.--To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"--all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and fac-simile signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Cor. Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.

P S.--A Fresh Supply of Squire's True Glycerine Soap, Sarg's Vienna Soap, Price's Glycerine Soap, Astringent Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammonia Lozenges. These Lozenges are meeting with great success in England, in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc. Just received.

s7tth

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

DOMESTIC GOODS

Lonsdale, Bay Mills, Tuscarora, Wamsutta and New York Mills

SHIRTING MUSLINS.

5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached

Utica and Pequot Sheetings.

NEW AND CHOICE STYLES IN

Barnsley Damask Table Linens,

SHIRTING LINENS, PILLOW LINENS AND

Sheeting Linens,

IN FULL ASSORTMENT.

New Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.

A Very Superior Quality of

BLACK ALPACA,

32 INCHES WIDE, AT 75 CENTS.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

IN GREAT VARIETY AND LOW PRICES

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW GOODS.

PERCALES,

POPLINS,

PRINTS.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

NOW OPENING.

JUST RECEIVED

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Housekeeping Goods,

HATS AND CAPS.

1870. MARCH. 1870.

NEW STYLES

Hats and Caps.

All at Reduced Rates.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

I DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO MY

NEW STOCK

OF

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Hats and Caps,

EMBRACING THE FOLLOWING

NEW STYLES,

TO WHICH I SOLICIT THE EXAMINATION OF THE TRADE.

MEN'S

Harvard, Jo. Elliott, Pyramid, No Name, Clarence, Shoo Fly, Ruy Blas, Don Juan, Motley, &c., &c.

MEN'S

Express, Sporting, Park Dress, Conductor, Peabody, Bad, Dickey, &c.,

AMONG LEADING STYLES, MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS. ALSO, A FULL LINE

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Straw and Palm Leaf

HATS.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Gray & Logan

HAVE REMOVED FROM

NO. 47 SIXTH ST.,

TO

89 FIFTH AVENUE,

Until Improvements on Old Store are completed.

Our Stock is Still

LARGE AND COMPLETE

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND

GREAT BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED DURING THIS MONTH.

Gray & Logan,

89 FIFTH AVENUE.

ARCHITECTS.

T. D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT,

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

G. C. MONAHAN,

ARCHITECT,

69 FRAZIER'S BLOCK, DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates prepared of Country and City Residences; Business Houses, Public Buildings, Mills, Factories, &c.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., Augusta, Maine.

d*

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

200 GROSS

EAGLE

LEAD PENCILS.

We are receiving 200 Gross of the Eagle Lead Pencils, Round and Hexagon. They are strictly first-class and being FULL in quality and lower in price than Fabers, are fast superceding them. We do not hesitate to say that there is not a *better* Pencil in the whole trade. The price is regulated by the rates of gold as they are imported. We have taken advantage of the present decline and contracted for a large quantity, and can sell them *much lower than ever before*. We will sell *by the Gross* or *Box*, the Round Gilt No. 2 or No. 3 at **$6 00**, and the Hexagon Gilt No. 2 or No. 3 at **$8 50** per Gross, net cash.

J. L. Read & Son,

WHOLESALE

Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STATIONERY

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

We have just received large quantities of the following Goods, which we are prepared to sell at prices far below those of any House west of the mountains, viz:

Cap, Letter and Note Papers.
Bill and Legal Cap.
Octavo Note, Gilt and Plain.
Billet Doux, Parchment, Wedding, French and Initial Papers.
Envelopes of all sizes, colors and prices
Lead and Slate Pencils.
Pens and Penholders.
Vermilion, Violet, Red and Black Ink, of a superior quality.

A FULL LINE OF

Blank and Pass Books.
Also, Notes, Drafts and Receipts.
Fine Paints, 12, 18 and 24 in a box, at $2 00, $3 60 and $4 00 per gross.

N. B.—We can supply anything in the BOOK and STATIONERY LINE, at the Lowest Prices.

SLOAN, KING & CO,

96 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

A Book that Everybody Should Have.

Wells' Every Man His Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book

Is a complete and reliable guide in all matters of law and business transactions for EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

THE ENTIRE LEADING PRESS OF THE COUNTRY unqualifiedly indorse the work. We make a few short extracts from the press:

"As a legal adviser, always at hand to instruct the reader how to proceed in suits and business transactions of every kind, and all sizes of forms, from the lease learned to draw up deeds, mortgages, promissory notes, &c., down to wills, it will be found regard to the laws of the various States concerning exemptions, limitation of actions, collection of debts, usury and so on, this volume is certainly indispensable."—New York Tribune.

"This work is one of the most valuable issues of the press of the country. It contains so much that every man in business should know, but which none have the time to acquire from voluminous works, that it is truly indispensable."—New York Dispatch.

"Should be in the hands of every man."—Herald.

"There should be a copy of it in every family."—New York Weekly Times.

"The most implicit confidence can be placed upon the works as authority on all the various topics of which it treats."—Philadelphia Age.

"You could not spend $1 in this book what may be worth hundreds of dollars to you."—St. Louis Dispatch.

"It contains just the kind of information every business man stands most in need of."—Sandy Mc Kay.

The utility of such a work, no one will now question. The sale of hundreds of thousands of copies, and the constant demand for it, have settled that point. The professional man, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the soldier, the sailor, each requires a convenient, comprehensive and reliable work which will enable him to draw up any instrument in writing that may be required in a legal form, which will furnish such legal information as is called for in the various avocations of life, a book that everybody can understand, and that will enable every man or woman to be his or her own lawyer.

There is no one of any community, male or female, who have or expect to have any property, or who have any rights or privileges which require protection, who will not be benefitted and greatly advantaged by the possession of this book. It will save them money, save them trouble, save them time, save them litigation and lawyers' fees, and give information that nobody can afford to be without.

The work contains 384 pages, 12mo. Price, in Cabinet Library Binding, $2 25. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Liberal inducements to Agents. Descriptive Circular and terms address

JOHN G. WELLS, Publisher,

4312 Broome street, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY

A. GARRISON.....JOHN H. RICKETSON...WM. HOLMES.

A. GARRISON & CO.

Successors to Bollman, Garrison

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of TOCKS, BONDS and GO D.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 11, 1870.

Reference was made in this column a short time ago that the decline in gold has been followed by almost a panic among the holders of government bonds, and they have been rushing them on the market in a reckless manner. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* contains some pertinent paragraphs on this point which we think ought to be repeated. It says: People who purchased five-twenties all the way up to 122, and laid them away as investments, have been emptying their exchequers and old stockings into Wall street at rates down as low as 107¾ for sixty-seven, in fact, one might almost infer from their eagerness to dispose of these securities that they supposed they would soon be worth a little or nothing. Meanwhile, the dealers in gold are watching with satisfaction this disposition to sell bordering almost upon a panic, knowing that they do, what they will, ere long, be selling back these same securities to the parties now so eager to dispose of them. This lucky business is in fact, one mighty combination to depress the market, thereby frightening holders to sell, and then, when, owing to the demoralization and distress previously engendered, prices have reached a low ebb, they combine in advancing them, and thus persuading the sellers to become buyers. In other words, the bulling process they "milk" those who without consulting their judgment, follow what appears to be the current of public opinion for the time being.

Were these holders to stop and consider for a moment, they would not yield to these panicky influences, and sacrifice their property. For example, take the Five-twenties of 1867, which, under the present financial measure of investors to sell, declined within a few days from 114¾ to 107¾ yesterday forenoon. Assuming the funding measure to remain in character were to pass, these securities could not be called in by the Government before the expiration of two years and four months, at the shortest time, and holders then would be obliged to surrender them only on receiving dollar for dollar gold. Whatever premium gold should then command would be so much premium in the pockets of those surrendering the bonds. Whether the Government would at that time be able to redeem them in gold and prevent their running during the full time, viz: fifteen years longer, is a question open for discussion. The holders should not, of course, be obliged to exchange them for the new 1 ans, been quite small.

Furthermore, if, as Secretary Boutwell assures us is the case, new bonds coming five per cent. interest (not to mention the four or four and a half per cent. bonds) can be negotiated at par, then sixty-seven bonds command six per cent. interest, should now be worth one hundred and twenty, or twenty-six per cent. more than they sold for yesterday, assuming that gold sold at 100 to-day.

And what is true of sixty-sevens is to a certain extent true of other issues. Those disposed to rush their securities upon the market as gold and prices decline have but to take these facts into consideration to understand that other than natural influences have contributed to produce the present panicky feeling.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing
U. S. 5-20s '81	114¼	114¼	115
U. S. Bonds '62	111	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '64	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds '65	110	110	110¾
U. S. Bonds, new	108¾	108¾	109
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
10-40s	106¾	106¾	106¾
Gold	112¾	113	113¼

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Keasbey's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 11, 1870.	10 00 A M	11 10 A M	12 30 P M	1 30 P M	3 00 P M
New York Central	197¾	197¾	197¾	197¾	197¾
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Harlem	144	144	144	144	144
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central	119	119	119	119	119
Michigan Southern	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central			139¾		139¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	96	96	96	96	96
Chicago and Northwestern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
St. Paul			75¾		75¾
St. Paul preferred			75¾		75¾
Toledo and Wabash			47		47
Toledo and Wabash pref.			72		72
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago and Alton			113¾		113¾
Ohio and Mississippi			29¾		30
Western Union Telegraph			83¾		83¾
Pacific Mail			37¾		37¾
Adams Express			62		62
Wells, Fargo & Co Express			26		26
American M. U. Express			38		38¼
United States Express			48		48
Merchants' Union Ex			49		50
Gold	113¼	112¾	112¾	113¼	113¼

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Frl.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	197¾	197¾	¾	
Erie	25¾	25¾		
Harlem	143	143¾	¾	
Reading	97¾	97¾		
Mich. Central	119	119		
Mich. Southern	87¾	87¾		
Illinois Central	139¾	139¾		
Cleveland and Pitts.	96	96		
Chicago and North	73¾	73¾		
Do. preferred	87¾	87¾		
Rock Island	119¾	119¾		
St. Paul	62	62		
Do. preferred	75¾	75¾		
Tol. and Wabash	44	45¾	1¾	
Do. preferred	72	73		
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾		
Chicago and Alton	113	113¾	¾	
Ohio and Miss	30	29¾		¼
Western U. Tel	83¾	83¾		
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾		
Adams Express	61¾	62	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co	26¾	26		¾
American M. U. Ex	37¾	38¼	¾	
U. S. Express	49¼	49¾	¼	
Merch. U. Ex	49	49		
Gold	113¼	113¼		¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Silver bought and sold at the lowest market rates. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds. Orders executed promptly.

Snow Flake, winter wheat, $5 75, net; ½ barrel; silver Lake, $5 00 ⅌ barrel; White River, in barrels $5 00; in sacks $5 50. Snow Flake, winter wheat, in barrels $5 00, in sacks $5 25.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market has undergone no change since our last. There was a fair demand for lots to meet the daily consumption demand. Dealers have a fair stock on hand. The rates were: Shoulders, plain, 12½c; sugar cured do, 13½@13½c; sugar cured hams, 17½@18c; breakfast bacon, clear, 18c; ribbed, 18½c. Sides—ribbed, 13½@13½c; clear do 16@16½c. Mess pork, $27 00 ⅌ barrel. Lard oil—No 1, $1 30, and No. 2, $1 20 ⅌ gallon. Lard in tierces 14½c in buckets 16½@16¾c; in kegs 17½@18c ⅌ lb. Lard 13½@13¾c ⅌ lb. Ham sausage is selling at 15c ⅌ lb.

DRIED BEEF—Sales at 19c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales were made at $8 50 ⅌ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ⅌ dozen.

FLANKED OIL—Selling in a regular way at $1 03 @1 07 ⅌ gallon.

LIME—There was a fair inquiry for this article with sales of Cleveland white at $2 12@2 25; Eastern white $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Market inactive. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 90c@$1 00.

SALT—Steady; sales at $1 70 by the car load.

POULTRY—The season is pretty much over. The nominal rates were: For dressed chickens 14@16c; geese 10@10c; turkeys 18@20c ⅌ lb.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and $8 50. Market well supplied.

WHISKY—Market steady, with fair sales at the following: Highwines 96c; common rectified $1 00; fine rectified $1 10; bull rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ⅌ gallon.

LARD OIL—Market well supplied; extra No 1 city brand $1 30; No 1 at 87@88c ⅌ gal.

FEATHERS—The market has undergone no change for some time, we are reported regular sales at 85@90c from first hands; 95c@$1 00 from store.

FISH—The demand was fair and sales were regular, and reported at the following: No. 1 mackerel, shore, $30; do bay $29; No 2 do $18@19; white fish $5 ½ half bbl. Lake herring $1 50; lake trout $9 00; smoked herring at $5@$6 00; cod fish ⅌ lb for large, and ⅌ for medium. Sales of pickled herring at $5 ½ bbl.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone some alteration. The demand was about the same and so were prices. The receipts by river and rail were: Corn, 1,424 sacks; wheat, 653 sacks; barley, 346 sacks; rye, 201 sacks; oats, 686 sacks. The principal inquiry was for wheat, the mills being the principal operators. Red winter fair to choice $1 10@1 13; white winter choice $1 25 @1 30; amber winter $1 23@1 28; the margin in wheat is evidently a small one. Corn—The receipts are increasing, the rate, however, are unchanged, sales of shelled being reported on the wharf and from depot at 72@75c, and from store at the usual advance, 75@78c. Oats—Market inactive and without any change in prices; regular sales from first hands at 42@45c, and from store at 45@47c. Rye has been neglected for some time; we quote nominally at 80@85c. Barley not wanted at present; nominal quotations for State spring 85@90c; fall 95c@$1 00 ⅌ bushel.

HOMINY—The demand was restricted to small lots to meet the wants of the trade, with a good trade demand. The current rates were as follows: Small lots, wholesale, $4 00; retail $4 15; shipsmuffs $1 10 first hands, and $1 25 from store; middlings $1 80 first hands, and $2 in a retail way.

EGGS—The receipts are steadily increasing; prices are the same, and there is in fact, one might almost infer from their eagerness to dispose of these securities that they supposed they would soon be worth a little or nothing. Meanwhile, the dealers in gold are watching with satisfaction this disposition to sell bordering almost upon a panic, knowing that they do, what they will, ere long, be selling back these same securities to the parties now so eager to dispose of them. This lucky business is in fact, one mighty combination to depress the market, thereby frightening holders to sell, and then, when, owing to the demoralization and distress previously engendered, prices have reached a low ebb, they combine in advancing them, and thus persuading the sellers to become buyers. In other words, the bulling process they "milk" those who without consulting their judgment, follow what appears to be the current of public opinion for the time being.

Were these holders to stop and consider for a moment, they would not yield to these panicky influences, and sacrifice their property. For example, take the Five-twenties of 1867, which, under the present financial measure of investors to sell, declined within a few days from 114¾ to 107¾ yesterday forenoon. Assuming the funding measure to remain in character were to pass, these securities could not be called in by the Government before the expiration of two years and four months, at the shortest time, and holders then would be obliged to surrender them only on receiving dollar for dollar gold. Whatever premium gold should then command would be so much premium in the pockets of those surrendering the bonds. Whether the Government would at that time be able to redeem them in gold and prevent their running during the full time, viz: fifteen years longer, is a question open for discussion. The holders should not, of course, be obliged to exchange them for the new 1 ans, been quite small.

Furthermore, if, as Secretary Boutwell assures us is the case, new bonds coming five per cent. interest (not to mention the four or four and a half per cent. bonds) can be negotiated at par, then sixty-sevens should command six per cent. interest, should now be worth one hundred and twenty, or twenty-six per cent. more than they sold for yesterday, assuming that gold sold at 100 to-day.

And what is true of sixty-sevens is to a certain extent true of other issues. Those disposed to rush their securities upon the market as gold and prices decline have but to take these facts into consideration to understand that other than natural influences have contributed to produce the present panicky feeling.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing
U. S. 5-20s '81	114¼	114¼	115
U. S. Bonds '62	111	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '64	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds '65	110	110	110¾
U. S. Bonds, new	108¾	108¾	109
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
10-40s	106¾	106¾	106¾
Gold	112¾	113	113¼

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Keasbey's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 11, 1870.	10 00 A M	11 10 A M	12 30 P M	1 30 P M	3 00 P M
New York Central	197¾	197¾	197¾	197¾	197¾
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Harlem	144	144	144	144	144
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central			119		119
Michigan Southern	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central			139¾		139¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	96	96	96	96	96
Chicago and Northwestern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
St. Paul			75¾		75¾
St. Paul preferred			75¾		75¾
Toledo and Wabash			47		47
Toledo and Wabash pref.			72		72
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago and Alton			113¾		113¾
Ohio and Mississippi			29¾		30
Western Union Telegraph			83¾		83¾
Pacific Mail			37¾		37¾
Adams Express			62		62
Wells, Fargo & Co Express			26		26
American M. U. Express			38		38¼
United States Express			48		48
Merchants' Union Ex			49		50
Gold	113¼	112¾	112¾	113¼	113¼

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Frl.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	197¾	197¾	¾	
Erie	25¾	25¾		
Harlem	143	143¾	¾	
Reading	97¾	97¾		
Mich. Central	119	119		
Mich. Southern	87¾	87¾		
Illinois Central	139¾	139¾		
Cleveland and Pitts.	96	96		
Chicago and North	73¾	73¾		
Do. preferred	87¾	87¾		
Rock Island	119¾	119¾		
St. Paul	62	62		
Do. preferred	75¾	75¾		
Tol. and Wabash	44	45¾	1¾	
Do. preferred	72	73		
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾		
Chicago and Alton	113	113¾	¾	
Ohio and Miss	30	29¾		¼
Western U. Tel	83¾	83¾		
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾		
Adams Express	61¾	62	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co	26¾	26		¾
American M. U. Ex	37¾	38¼	¾	
U. S. Express	49¼	49¾	¼	
Merch. U. Ex	49	49		
Gold	113¼	113¼		¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Silver bought and sold at the lowest market rates. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds. Orders executed promptly.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 12, 1870.

The unsettled condition of the monetary affairs and uncertain prospects of trade induced by the rapid and continued decline of the premium on gold during the last fortnight, has completely unsettled the values of commodities generally.

In raw irons business is measurably suspended. Consumers are at a loss to know what course to pursue. The decline in gold from 9 cent. premium current a short time ago to 11 cent., the quotation to-day, is a gain of 2 cent. in favor of foreign competitors of our iron manufacturers. The immediate effect is to seal the markets of the Atlantic cities against the American iron worker.

Stocks of raw irons generally are not in excess of a moderately active consumptive demand, but the unsettled state of the gold market, and uncertain prospects of early future trade in manufactured products, sometimes and embarrasses proprietors in determining any fixed policy.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Iron Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

500 tons medium grey forge at furnace.....$21 00—5 mos.

600 tons medium grey forge for another market, deliverable during the season.....36 00—5 mos.

375 tons open grey, to arrive.....36 00—6 mos.

250 tons in lots of 125 tons.....36 00—6 mos.

150 tons medium grey for your stand.....36 00—6 mos.

150 tons do do.....36 00—5 mos.

150 tons close do.....36 00—4 mos.

50 tons inferior do.....35 00—4 mos.

150 tons close grey common.....35 00—6 mos.

Anthracite.

100 tons No 3 neutral.....35 00—6 mos.

100 tons mottled.....35 00—6 mos.

100 tons medium grey forge.....33 50—cash.

150 tons medium grey forge.....33 50—cash.

50 tons No 2 foundry.....36 50—4 mos.

30 tons No 2 foundry.....36 50—1 mos.

30 tons No 2 foundry.....37 00—4 mos.

30 tons No 2 foundry.....38 50—1 mos.

20 tons No 1 foundry.....39 00—1 mos.

20 tons No 1 foundry.....40 00—4 mos.

100 tons good No 3 forge neutral.....37 00—4 mos.

100 tons mottled at furnace.....35 00—1 mos.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. For the East.

Nimick & Co, metal	2	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	1
Hailman & H, m	2	Everson, P & Co, m	1
Brown & Bro, m	1	Lewis, Bailey & D, m	1
Pitts I and F Co, m	1	Coleman, Rahm & Co, m	1
Bryan & Caughey, m	1	Lewis, Bailey & D, m	1
Roser & Co, metal	1	Lewis, Bailey & D, m	1
Lindsay & McC, m	2	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1
Rogers & B, m	2		
Total			28

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter m	5	J Moorhead, m	1
Nimick & Co, metal	1	Lloyd & Black, m	1
Hailman & H, m	3	Lloyd & Black, m	1
McIntosh, H & Co, m	1	Bryan & Caughey, m	11
Total			46

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Reese, Graff & Dull, o	2	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	6
Stone & L, o	2	Nimick & Co, m	1
Total			11

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

The receipts of pig metal by this road for the last ten days, as follows:

Lewis, B. D & co, m	16	Spang, C & Co, m	22
Total			38

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 12, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market was very dull; we have never noticed less indication to operate; buyers and sellers seem to be apart in their views, while neither party was disposed to give way. Taken as a whole, the market was decidedly weak.

CRUDE

Dull; we could only learn of a single transaction of 200 bbls, spot, at 11¾c, and plenty more could be obtained at the same price; March or sellers' option till July can be obtained at 12c, without finding buyers.

TITUSVILLE—The market is firmer on lower creek at $4 25; bids at $4 20@4 25, with few takers. On upper creek they are not offering more than $4 60. The following sales were made yesterday:

1,000 bbls on upper creek at $4 10.
2,000 bbls on upper creek at $4 25.

REFINED.

We did not learn of a single sale for any delivery. Prices were very weak and sickly. In the absence of sales we give the nominal figures at March 26c; April 27@27½c; May to October 29c; May to December could be obtained for the same figure.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 11.—Closing March 16th; Lima oil—no bids; a little more steadily held, and in fair inquiry; 2,000 bbls sold at 15½c; refined in more inquiry, principally speculative; prices unchanged; sales at 2,000 bbls, March or white, balance of month, at 27½c; 2,000 bbls April at 28c; 2,000 bbls do July at 29c, and for Philadelphia delivery 2,500 bbls refined standard white, for spot delivery, at 27c; 1,000 bbls do for April ou private terms, and 2,500 bbls do from April to August at 28½c.

OIL CITY, March 11.—The market has decidedly a better tone this morning, and prices are more clearly defined; $4 25@4 30 are the bottom figures on Lower Creek; inquiry more active; $4 50@4 60 at Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, March 11.—Market firmer; on Lower Creek $4 5 bbls offered at $4 20@4 25, with few takers; on Upper Creek not offering more than $4.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 11.—Market quiet but steady; 1,000 bbls are offered is $3 90 at wells.

BRADFORD, Pa., March 11.—Market quiet but firmer at $3 75@3 85 offered at wells, but sellers generally holding for an advance.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 11.—Market quiet and unchanged from yesterday.

FRANKLIN, March 11.—Refining $4 20; asking from $4 25@4 30.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—P. L. S, to W. 26c; S. W. 26½c. Crude 14½c; market flat.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 11.—Market very quiet; lots of 1,000 bbls at 14½c.

NEW YORK, March 11, 2:15 P. M.—The demand moderate; prices firm at 15@15½c for crude; 27 @27½c for refined.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 11, 3:30 P. M.—The market opened very firm, but nothing doing to-day; holders will not sell at prices bid, and ask an advance of 15@20c. We quote the market at $4 @$4 15; prices nominal.

NEW YORK, March 11, 5 P. M.—Market closes dull and unsettled; prices altogether nominal; no reports of sales made to-day. In their absence we quote crude at 15c; refined do 27@27½c; receipts of oil to-day 558 bbls.

ANTWERP, March 11, 5 P. M.—Market closes heavy at 57½ francs.

OIL CITY, March 11, 3:00 P. M.—Market quiet; few transactions at $4 30 on creek, but holders are holding out for higher prices; Oil City delivery $4 60@4 65.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 5:30 A. M.—Spot 26½@26¾c; March 26¾@27c; April 27@27½c; D. o, till October 29c; May to December 29½c offered; market dead; asks stamp; no activity.

ANTWERP, March 11, 2:30 P. M.—Refined oil closes heavy at 57½ francs.

OIL CITY, PA., March 11.—This morning at 10:30 a fire broke out in the oil yards belonging to John Manhall & Co., on the west side of the creek, destroying six empty tank cars and the platform and sheds belonging to the yard. An iron tank containing five or six thousand barrels of oil took fire but was extinguished before getting much headway. Loss of oil is small. Fire originated from a spark from a locomotive. Mr. Manhall places his loss at from two to three thousand dollars. F.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Peerless Oil Works	240
Spray Oil Works	320
Lockhart, F & Co	400
Total	1,440

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

B S Duncan, 250 bbls crude to Peerless Oil Works; T S Ely, 250 do do to J Gallagher; L Hepler, 420 do do to Spray Oil Works; Fisher Bros, 80 do do do; Fisher Bros; Lockhart, F & Co, 400 do do to Lockhart, F & Co; W Bartle, 80 do do to A B Mills; Hoddinge Refinery, 32 bbls bbl.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, L, S & Co, 555 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros, 99 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Ohlen Oil Refining Co, 425 bbls to Tack Bros & Co Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....773 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & L, 106 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Mentzer, Hepler & Co, 160 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Union Refining and Storing Co, 263 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....529 bbls

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK March 11—P. M.

THE REBOUND.

Wall street affairs show a sharp reaction from the effect of the late panic in gold. The sentiment is quite common that the fluctuations in the premium have been produced mainly by artificial expedients, and that the reaction has set in, affairs are likely to revert back to about the position from which the panic started. A large short interest has been established during the last few days, and it remains to be seen how far the recent decline is permanent or only temporary, they show considerable vacillation in their operations, covering when the price rises, and again selling when it gets a little below, this being true not only on gold but also on securities, especially Governments.

GOLD

Opened at 113¾, and, being hammered freely, fell to 113¾. At the latter figure there was considerable buying on long account, and a report coming from Washington that the House Committee on Foreign Relations had determined to report a resolution in favor of the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, the price quickly advanced to 113¾. The Room was also filled with rumors about a combination to bull gold, and the accredited parties to the movement were an American banker, a large German banking house, several merchants, all possessed of very large means. Though the price has again fallen to 113¾, the report of a movement carried it to 113¾. It closed at 113¾@113¾. The market was steadily excited in the afternoon. The same men who could not sell gold enough at the lowest point were coming over each other this afternoon to buy gold all the way up to 14. Carrying rates 2@4½ per cent. Clearances $67,000,000. The advance in gold caused a firmer feeling in the produce markets, although, with the exception of cotton, there was little actual improvement. Cotton advanced ⅛@⅜c, is largely over sold and very nervous. The dry goods trade is generally quiet, and leading jobbers have ceased to war on domestic cotton goods, and others. The advance in gold caused a more cheerful fe ling among merchants. There was no losses by shrinkage in consequence of the recent decline were heavy.

MONEY.

Money remains very easy on call, with leading bankers and brokers, although some smaller houses reported a little more difficulty. Call loans 4@6 per cent; prime business notes 7@8.

STERLING

More active and firmer at 108¾@108¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Active, excited and higher Coupons '81 115@115¼; do '65 110¾@111¼; do '67 109¾@109¾; do '68 109¾@ 110¼; do 10s 106¾@106¾; do 5s 108¾@109; do 6s of '81 115¼@115¾; do 6s 5-20 111¾@111¾; do 6s 10-40 106¾@106¾. The short interests is quite important, and the bears resist the upward tendency strongly.

STATE SECURITIES

Firmer; new Tennessees active and buoyant. Missouris firm; old Tennessees 90¼; new do 81¾; old Virginias 73¾; new do 71; old North Carolinas 47; new do 22½.

STOCKS

Unsettled and prices generally lower, but decline not heavy. The active stocks have been Erie, Rock Island, Vando rbilts, Lake Shore and Reading.

Caution 6th: Unlisted, Pacific Mail, Western Union Telegraph 34; Quicksilver, 12; Mariposa preferred 19; Adams Express 62; Wells, Fargo & Co 26; Merchants' Union 49; Pacific Mail 37¾; New York Central 97½; Erie 25¾; do preferred 43; Hudson River 144; Reading scrip 96¾; Reading 96¾; Michigan Central 119; Lake Shore 87¾; Illinois Central 139¾; Cleveland, Pittsburgh 96; Northwestern 73¾; do pre ferred 87; Rock Island 119¾; St. Paul 62; do preferred 75¾; Wabash 44¾; do preferred 72; Fort Wayne 93¾; Terre Haute 36 do preferred 63; Ohio and Mississippi 29¾; Cleveland and Toledo 112; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 79¾.

The Boston Advertiser says the cash dividend of 4 per cent on both stock and scrip payable April 15th.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Hecla 80; Quincy 17; Copper Falls 5; Franklin 5.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Scarce and firm at ¼ premium selling, and ⅛ off buying.

FLOUR—Dull; spring extras $4 00@4 75.

WHEAT—Fairly active, firm and 1¼@1½c higher; sales of No. 1 at 89@89c; No. 2 at 78¼@79c, closing at 78¼@78¾c; this afternoon market firmer but unsettled at 79¾@79¾c cash; 79¾@79¾c, seller April.

CORN—Quiet; old steady, closing at 70¼@70¾c; no grade dull at 52@53c; this afternoon market dull and unchanged.

OATS—Firm, closing at 36¼@36¾c for No. 2.

RYE—Steady and quiet at 83@83½c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Steady at 69@73c for No. 2.

BUCKWHEAT—Quiet at 80c for wood, 93½c for iron bound.

MESS PORK—Active; sales at $20 00@20 50 cash, closing at $20 00 seller April; closing at $20 00 bid; dull and nominally unchanged.

LARD—Heavier; sales at $9 20@9 25, closing at $9 20 @9 30, dividing on 200.

LIVE HOGS—Dull at $7 90@8 50 for common to extra.

CATTLE—Dull at $4 25@7 00 for common cows to choice shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Cotton opened firmer but closed heavy and declining; sales 2,000 bales; middling uplands, Flour—receipts 11,272 bbls; flour as a trade firmer; sales 7,300 bbls at $4 90@5 10 for superfine state and western; $4 75@5 00 for extra State; $4 65@5 70 for extra western; $5 40@5 60 for extra white wheat extra; $4 90@6 00 for round Hoop Ohio; $5 30@ 6 15 for extra do; $5 10@5 50 for trade brands of do; Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4 90@5 00. Corn meal quiet. Whisky lower; sales 400 bbls western at 90@90½c, and 50 bbls patent at 91½c. Receipts of wheat 5,500 bush; wheat 1@2c lower; sales 22,000 bush, inclusive; sa es 76,000 bush at 96c for rejected spring; $1 14 for No 3 Chicago; delivered; $1 25@1 30 are the bottom figures on Lower Creek; inquiry more active; $4 50@4 60 at Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, March 11.—Market firmer; on Lower Creek $3 5 bbls offered at $4 20@4 25, with few takers; on Upper Creek not offering more than $4.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 11.—Market quiet but steady; 1,000 bbls are offered is $3 90 at wells.

BRADFORD, Pa., March 11.—Market quiet but firmer at $3 75@3 85 offered at wells, but sellers generally holding for an advance.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 11.—Market quiet and unchanged from yesterday.

FRANKLIN, March 11.—Refining $4 20; asking from $4 25@4 30.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—P. L. S, to W. 26c; S. W. 26½c. Crude 14½c; market flat.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 11.—Market very quiet; lots of 1,000 bbls at 14½c.

NEW YORK, March 11, 2:15 P. M.—The demand moderate; prices firm at 15@15½c for crude; 27 @27½c for refined.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 11, 3:30 P. M.—The market opened very firm, but nothing doing to-day; holders will not sell at prices bid, and ask an advance of 15@20c. We quote the market at $4 @$4 15; prices nominal.

NEW YORK, March 11, 5 P. M.—Market closes dull and unsettled; prices altogether nominal; no reports of sales made to-day. In their absence we quote crude at 15c; refined do 27@27½c; receipts of oil to-day 558 bbls.

ANTWERP, March 11, 5 P. M.—Market closes heavy at 57½ francs.

OIL CITY, March 11, 3:00 P. M.—Market quiet; few transactions at $4 30 on creek, but holders are holding out for higher prices; Oil City delivery $4 60@4 65.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 5:30 A. M.—Spot 26½@26¾c; March 26¾@27c; April 27@27½c; D. o, till October 29c; May to December 29½c offered; market dead; asks stamp; no activity.

ANTWERP, March 11, 2:30 P. M.—Refined oil closes heavy at 57½ francs.

OIL CITY, PA., March 11.—This morning at 10:30 a fire broke out in the oil yards belonging to John Manhall & Co., on the west side of the creek, destroying six empty tank cars and the platform and sheds belonging to the yard. An iron tank containing five or six thousand barrels of oil took fire but was extinguished before getting much headway. Loss of oil is small. Fire originated from a spark from a locomotive. Mr. Manhall places his loss at from two to three thousand dollars. F.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Peerless Oil Works	240
Spray Oil Works	320
Lockhart, F & Co	400
Total	1,440

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

B S Duncan, 250 bbls crude to Peerless Oil Works; T S Ely, 250 do do to J Gallagher; L Hepler, 420 do do to Spray Oil Works; Fisher Bros, 80 do do do; Fisher Bros; Lockhart, F & Co, 400 do do to Lockhart, F & Co; W Bartle, 80 do do to A B Mills; Hoddinge Refinery, 32 bbls bbl.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, L, S & Co, 555 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros, 99 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Ohlen Oil Refining Co, 425 bbls to Tack Bros & Co Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....773 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & L, 106 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Mentzer,

The Daily Commercial.

CRIME.

A Drunken Man Murders Three Persons in Arkansas—A Railroad Laborer Murdered by a Comrade—Attempted Murder of Stage Drivers.

Jacob Barnett, a peddler, was murdered near Leavenworth, Kansas, Thursday. Wm. Dixon, recently discharged from the penitentiary, was arrested on suspicion.

The motive which prompted the assassination of Colonel Wilder, at Kansas City, Mo., is stated as follows: Hutchinson had circulated a scandalous story about the daughter of Judge Stevens, to whom Wilder was engaged to be married, and a brother of hers cowhided him. Hutchinson believed Wilder to be the cause of his punishment, and threatened to shoot him on sight, which threat he fulfilled.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—On the 26th ult., in Ashland county, Ark., Warren K. Henning, a young man, while frenzied from drink, shot and killed James Johnson, a school teacher from Texas. Henning fled from the place, and after going a short distance met four negroes, three men and a woman, and shot and killed two of the former and wounded the woman. He was arrested subsequently and lodged in jail.

Peter Kane, a laborer on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, was killed near Little Rock Saturday night by a fellow laborer, named Geo. McKnight, who was arrested.

The Dardanelle, Ark., *Times* says last week the driver of the mail stage between Fort Smith and Little Rock, when near Clarksville by some unknown person, and dangerously wounded. Two nights after another driver who took his place was shot at, but missed. It is supposed a band of desperadoes who infest that country did it.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The coroner's jury, who have been holding an inquest on the body of Caleb W. Baldwin, shot by A. J. Spahr night before last, rendered a verdict this evening that Spahr killed Baldwin while fighting with him, and that George C. Smythe was accessory to the act. Smythe had been charged with Spahr during the evening, introduced him to Baldwin at the Southern Hotel, knew all the circumstances in the case, expected there would be a fight, and declined to interfere after it began, although called upon to do so by the bystanders.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Galyear, tried at Mount Sterling, Ills., for the murder of Rogers, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment. A motion for a new trial was overruled.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1870.

BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT.

Jerry Murphy and Dennis Toohey, both well known prize fighters of New York, fought yesterday evening in a room in Hudson City, for $200 a side, and the championship of the State. It was a brutal rough and tumble. The fight lasted about thirty-five minutes, and Toohey was fearfully punished, both his eyes and nose being smashed beyond recognition, and his body severely bruised. Murphy received very little damage. This is the third fight between these roughs. A large crowd was present.

THE FULLERTON CASE.

In the Fullerton forgery case, evidence was given by Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch, Ex-Commissioner of Revenue Rollins, District Attorney Pierrepont, Attorney Evarts, and Moses Depew and others, but nothing of especial importance was elicited.

LABOR SUIT.

The proprietors of the *Turf, Field and Farm* have in turn sued George Wilkes for libel.

ASCENSION OF THE SUN spots.

A special to the *World* from Port Jervis says an accident happened to the six o'clock train this evening on the Erie Railroad, to the mail train from New York. Baskets of mail, about fifty miles west of Port Jervis, the engine and two baggage cars were thrown from the track by a broken rail. Thomas Eaton, fireman, was instantly killed; Charles Mygatt, engineer, saved his life by jumping from the train.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Joseph Cunningham, recently book-keeper for Homer, Calleday, & Co. was arrested in Jersey City on a charge of embezzling $7,000 from the firm.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Wells Put Down Last Month—A Majority of Them Dry Holes—Two Hundred and Fifty-two Ventures—Latest Strikes—New Territory.

The Oil City *Times* has it from what it considers reliable authority, that last month there were one hundred and fifty-two wells put down in the oil regions, and all the yield from the entire number was seventy barrels daily. They were mostly all dry holes.

There are three new wells going down on the Haworth farm, near Pleasantville, one down 450 feet and the other commenced. This is new territory, just above the Tyrrell farm. The Reed Farm well is down 1,100 feet, owned by George Boyles, and is doing four barrels daily. During the last ten days there have been several changes on the Indian Creek Tract, all of which are said to be good paying wells. The Niagara Oil Company struck a new well on their farm Saturday last, 5 miles below twelve barrels daily. The Duncan & Bishop well, on Cottage Hill, has been abandoned, after undergoing a thorough testing. It is a dry hole. No. 16, in the same locality, is thought to be also dry, but is not yet abandoned, and may produce oil. Col. A. F. Duncan is putting down a well on Bull Run, and the show is said to be very encouraging.

The Tidioute *Journal* of the 10th says: The new territory west of Triumph City is attracting great attention, and the excitement is on the increase. The well of Mr. Clapp on the Clapp, formerly Henderson farm, is keeping up her production steadily. Several important changes in ownership have lately taken place. Dr. Shamburgh has bought of Mr. Michael McGraw twenty acres at $200 per acre, and leased of the same party thirty acres adjoining, and Dr. also bought of the Irvine Brothers twenty acres contiguous. The Sutton place was sold to Tallman and others for $2,000—and we are since informed one-half of it has changed hands at $6,000. Messrs. D. W. Hagne and M. H. Butler have taken leases on the New London Company's tract adjoining Clapp's farm, and very extensive operations will be initiated in the spring. Everything points to very brisk times here as soon as winter is over. The material is now being hauled on to the ground for many rigs, on the excellent sleighing.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Mr. Burlingame's Successor.

Mr. John McLeary Brown, who temporarily succeeds Mr. Burlingame as the head of the Chinese Embassy, was born in the north of Ireland, in the neighborhood of Belfast, in the year 1840. He received a liberal education at the Academy in Belfast, from which he was transferred in turn to Queen's College, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin. At Belfast he received a very thorough training in linguistic studies, and in 1861 was appointed, after a competitive examination, a student interpreter in the British Consular Service in China. Towards the close of the same year he proceeded to Pekin, and at once applied himself with diligence and success to the study of the Chinese language. For a year and a half he was private secretary to the late Sir Frederick Bruce, at that time the British Minister in China. From October, 1864, to June, 1865, he had charge of the interpreter's department in the British Consulate at Shanghai, under Sir Harry Parkes, afterwards British Minister at Yeddo, during this period, Mr. Brown was connected with the Legation at Pekin, at first as assistant and afterwards as acting Chinese Secretary, in that capacity being necessarily the medium of communication between the Chinese government and the British Embassy. This position gave him abundant opportunity to become acquainted with the leading men of the Chinese empire and with their views, and when, in November, 1867, the Burlingame mission was determined upon, he was selected by Prince Kung to tender the invitation to Mr. Burlingame on the part of the Chinese authorities. On Mr. Burlingame's acceptance of the trust, Mr. Brown, on the Chinese government fixed upon Mr. Brown as the first secretary of the new embassy, which position was accepted, after the consent of the British Minister had been obtained, the necessary leave from the home government being afterwards cheerfully granted. Mr. Brown accompanied the embassy to this country and to Europe, being from his position and familiarity with Chinese affairs, of valuable assistance to Mr. Burlingame in the negotiation of the different treaties entered into by the mission. As it is understood that the conclusion of a treaty with the Government of Russia would complete the labors of the embassy, he will probably remain at its head until that is perfected and the work of the embassy at an end.

PHILADELPHIA has a Franklin legacy of one thousand pounds sterling, left in a similar manner to that in Boston. The direction of the will was that it should be loaned in small sums to young married artificers who had served out set up in business, to be repaid at the rate of ten per cent. annually with interest. At the end of the century, the city of Philadelphia was to expend £100,000 of the accumulated capital in bringing the water of Wissahickon creek into the town by pipes, and the remaining £31,000 was to be again put at interest for another hundred years. The millions which were to accrue at the end of the second century be directed to be divided between the city and the State. Dr. Franklin's modest supposition that perhaps unforseen accident might interfere with the accumulation of the fund which he designed has been more than confirmed. The actual increase of the thousand pounds has been at about the same rate as that in Boston, now reaching about 20 per cent. of the sum calculated. Philadelphia has built the Fairmount water works nearly half a century before Dr. Franklin's money becomes available, and the young married artificers are not so anxious to tie themselves up with red tape in order to secure a loan of $300 as he supposed. The $46,000 now invested in Philadelphia city bonds is only another proof of the deceitfulness of figures.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

For this week is now out, and may be had at the counter. It is a superior number, containing all the latest and most important news of the day, and full and reliable reports of all the Pittsburgh markets. The able sermon of Rev. F. A. Noble, on the Exemption of Wives in the Constitution, will also be found in its columns.

IRON WINDOW SILLS are not effected by atmospheric changes.

FIRE ENGINES AND HOSE.—The Fire Engines and Hose Committee of Councils met yesterday, and the monthly warrants for the payment of the fire department were made out.

THE NATIONAL TURN-BUND.—The annual convention of the North American Turn-Bund will commence in this city on the 8th of May. The occasion will be one of rare interest to our German citizens.

THE SINGING PILGRIM.—The "Sweet Singer in Israel," Philip Phillips, will give a concert this evening at the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny. All who would enjoy a pleasant evening should endeavor to attend.

OUR WATER WORKS.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OPERATIONS DURING 1868 AND 1869

Expenditures During the Two Years $501,287 51, of which $355,300 21 was for Permanent Improvements—Revenues Derived. $291,180 71—Number of Miles of Pipe Laid—Future Prospects for Water—Other Valuable Information.

The report of the Water Committee, presented to Councils on Thursday, and ordered to be printed, is very elaborate, and contains a great deal of valuable information concerning the operations of this department of our city government during the two years, ending January 31, 1870. As already stated a full report for 1868, was lost while in the hands of the printer, and in order that some record of the important proceedings of that year should be presented, the Committee included them in this report. The following covers the leading items of interest:

THE WATER BONDS.

In accordance with the act of Assembly, approved February 28th, 1868, authorizing the issue of ten thousand dollars per year in bonds, the Committee issued $250,000, and by instructions of Councils proceeded to make extension of water mains, using the proceeds of said bonds for that purpose. Additions to machinery were also made, mains of a permanent character laid on the leading thoroughfares to the newly added wards nearest the old city. Much of this work was done in 1868, and the balance in 1869.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

The report then alludes to the action taken by Councils in 1868 in reference to the location of a new water works, and adds, "that although the Water Committee made careful inquiry into the subject early in 1869, and used every argument possible to bring about a final decision, it was not reached."

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the two years a set of new boilers has been erected both at the upper and lower works; a new pump has been put up at the lower works, and thorough repairs and some additions made to the machinery. A new boiler house has been built at the upper works; a heavy and well constructed wall at the lower basin, and a long list of extensions of water mains of a permanent and important character have been added, largely increasing the daily duty of the machinery.

ABOUT THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

The Superintendent of the Works then says: "It is my duty to warn you, and through you the Councils of the city, that in order to secure without interruption, a supply of water hitherto so lavishly and unrestrictedly furnished, some new and large source of supply is absolutely and imperatively necessary. I fear that this year the supply will be sadly deficient if an engine cannot be put placed at the upper end of the Seventeenth ward to pump direct from the river into the 20 inch supply main. This would, for a brief time, materially add to the supply, but reports of running time show that nearly all that is needed even now to furnish a sufficient quantity of water, and if the consumption of water is not largely consumed is considered, will it not be much longer. The only relief is the early use of a new and permanent supply without further delay."

THE REVENUE.

The revenue has not been materially increased, nor can it be until the sections of the city now mostly supplied by cisterns, and therefore the interest on issues of water extension bonds, already made, amounting to $418,000, will have to be met for revenue realized nearly altogether for the old city; while, if new works are not made at once, the ability to supply an immense number of dwellings (always the most profitable source of revenue to the works) and convert into a good paying investment all the extensions so far made which otherwise will diminish instead of adding to the surplus hitherto realized from the works.

THE DEMAND FOR WATER.

So great is the demand upon the lower works that needed repairs to the machinery cannot be made, but before long the machine will have to be condemned. Contracts have already been let for a new engine and pump for the upper works. It is intended to take up the boilers for the same this spring, and some important changes in the pipes and attachments made. When this is done it will be up the old size, and all be repaired.

RUNNING TIME OF THE ENGINES—AMOUNT OF WATER PUMPED, &c.

The "Hercules" engine ran 21 hours a day, and the "Samson" engine 12½ hours per day. Average consumption of coal 837 bushels per day. Average daily supply of water 1,107,222 cubic feet. These calculations are made for 313 running days.

In 1869, at the lower works, the "Hercules" ran 20¾ hours per day, and the "Samson" 11 hours per day. Average consumption of coal 860 bushels per day. Average daily supply of water 1,284,000 cubic feet. These calculations are made up for 365 running days, or in other words it has become necessary to keep up steam and pump all the time.

In 1868, the running time of the upper works was 6,000 hours per day, consuming 2,500 bushels of coal. Average daily supply of water 2,02,960 cubic feet. Total running time 311 days.

In 1869, at the upper works the running time was 22 1-7 hours per day, consuming 2,584 bushels of coal per day, and a supply of 278,140 cubic feet, making a total of 313 days.

EXTENSIONS OF WATER PIPE.

In 1868 there were laid 4,934 feet of water pipe, varying in size from three inch to twenty inch were 17,018 feet. To which add former amount 180,055 feet, and we have a total of 227,073 feet of pipe in the city—equal to 43 miles in length. Twenty inch pipes were laid on Penn and Butler streets in 1868. Sixty-two fire-plugs were erected during the two years, making a total of 368 fire plugs in the city, all in good order. Sixty-two new flood gates were erected making a total of 590 in the city.

The amount of extension to pipe in 1869 was 36,534 feet, which added to the former amount laid—220,557 feet—gives a total of 262,091 feet or forty-nine and eight-tenth miles. Forty-five new fire plugs were made and erected during 1869, making the total in the city 413. Fifty-three flood gates were put in, making the number of flood gates in the city 643.

SALES OF FERRULES, ETC.

Amount received and paid to City Treasurer on account of sale of ferrules, &c., 1868.....$1,235 00

Amount paid the Treasurer by the Superintendent for sale of ferrules, &c., 1869.....1,531 45

INCOME WORKS ACCOUNT—1868.

To appropriation by Councils, No. 6..	$61,000 00
To Water ex. 7 per cent. loan, per act of 1868.....	250,000 00
To material sold by Superintendent..	562 99
To balance January 31, 1868.....	215 72
To Water rents (per Supt.).....	1,235 00
To cash paid Treasurer (per Assessor)	1,170 43
Total.....	$317,183 96
By warrants for current ex penditures	$46,354 61
By warrants for permanent expenses..	231,304 27
By cash paid Treasury by Sup't,.....	1,235 00
By cash paid Treasury by Assessor,..	170 43
By balance in hands of Sup't.....	257 00
By balance water ex. loan on hand..	29,862 42
By transfer to appropriation No. 6, December 28.....	4,000 00
Total.....	$317,183 96

The Water Work's account of 1869 then follows, from which it appears that the sum at the disposal of the Committee during 1869, including the seven appropriated by Councils, sale of water bonds, balance on hand from first issue, and transfers from other appropriations, was $342,970 71, leaving an unexpended $184,-103 58, which leaves a balance on hand March 1, 1870, of $158,867 13, in the water loan.

The expenditures at the lower works in 1868 amounted to $86,977 15, of which $20,336 98 were for coal; $9 033 65 for labor of engineers and firemen; $2,157 24 for labor at pipes and plugs, and the balance for incidental expenses, such as cleaning basins, labor at vaults and pits, smith work, packings, oakum, oil packing, &c.

The expenditures at the upper works in 1868 amounted to $10,859 23, of which $4,087 03 was for coal; $2,032 22 labor of engineers and firemen; $1,197 25 labor at pipes and fire plugs, and the balance for incidental expenses.

The expenditures for permanent extensions in 1868 amounted to $29,204 27, of which $21,-651 80 was for pipe; $81,235 49 for laying pipe; $1,067 38 for stone and brick work; $4,087 03 for coal; $8,993 52 labor of engineers and firemen; $1,197 25 labor at pipes and fire plugs, and the balance for incidental expenses.

The expenditures for permanent extensions in 1869 amounted to $29,204 27, of which $21,-651 80 was for pipe; $81,235 49 for laying pipe; $1,067 38 for stone and brick work; $4,087 03 for coal; $8,993 52 labor of engineers and firemen; $1,197 25 labor at pipes and fire plugs, and the balance for incidental expenses.

The expenditures for permanent extensions in 1869 amounted to $29,204 27, of which $4,-567 63 was for coal; $2,032 22